

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 148

30 July 1980

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PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES OLYMPICS, DISARMAMENT, BOLIVIA COUP

LD261249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 4

[Yuliy Yakhontov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The past week was full of major events. The now traditional annual meetings in the Crimea between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the socialist community's fraternal parties and states were continued. On 24 July there was a friendly meeting marked by complete unity of views on all questions discussed with J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee. The Soviet and Hungarian leaders voiced the conviction that it is perfectly feasible to safeguard and strengthen detente. The tried and tested path to this lies in the intensification and expansion of political dialogue and contacts among countries with different social systems.

People of good will note with satisfaction that, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries firmly advocate holding the Madrid meeting in a businesslike, constructive spirit, and the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would lend special weight to this forum.

Socialist and Peace Are Indivisible

The whole world quickly heard the news that, in accordance with the Intercosmos program, the Soyuz-37 spaceship was launched 23 July. Its crew, which has already started work aboard the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 orbital scientific research complex, consists of Twice Hero of the Soviet Union USSR pilot-cosmonaut V. Gorbatko and citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] research cosmonaut and Hero of the SRV Pham Tuan. This is the sixth international manned flight and a new testimony to the indestructible friendship and close all-around cooperation which distinguish mutual relations between socialist countries joined by the unity of great ideas.

This week People's Poland and, with it, all the fraternal socialist countries celebrated the 36th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. The day of Poland's national uprising--22 July 1944--became at the same time the start of the building of a new life on Polish soil. Socialism has brought the Polish people true independence and high international prestige, impressive economic growth and a flourishing science and culture.

Poland's example attests to the fruitfulness of close collaboration and good-neighborly cooperation between our two countries and among the entire socialist community. This cooperation, whose significance increases still further in the complex international situation, is becoming tangible in the joint struggle of the peoples of the socialist states to preserve and strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The solution of this very important task of the day is also promoted by athletics. The Moscow Olympics, which have entered their second week, are a truly (?imposing) world festival. In the opinion of the overwhelming majority of foreign commentators present in Moscow, it convincingly demonstrates a high athletic, organizational and technical standard. Not a single modern Olympics has known such an abundance of outstanding athletic achievements in such a brief period, nor such precise organization.

The forces which, as the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE put it, are guided by political consideration and are trying to split the Olympic movement, ignoring the interests of the athletes, have failed completely. Even the press organs which formerly supported actively the initiators of the disruption of the Olympics are now essentially admitting that the success of the games has shown the futility, senselessness and harmfulness of the boycott.

And so the bright display of athletics beauty and peace is continuing. The days to come will undoubtedly bring new Olympic and world records and deepen still further the friendship and mutual understanding among the young people of different countries and continents, and will serve to consolidate peace and security, so essential in our time.

On the Other Side of the Atlantic...

Indeed, the struggle for peace and the need for its activation are now an urgent requirement of life itself, brooking no delay. For in the international arena we are observing the deterioration of the situation brought about by the intrigues of militarist forces and those imperialist and hegemonistic circles which cannot conceive of the relaxation of tension or disarmament. They worship the god of cold war and are seeking to return the world to military confrontation.

There are many examples of this. Just take the United States, where the presidential nomination campaign is coming to a close. As is well known, the Republicans have named their favorite--69-year-old Ronald Reagan. He in turn has proclaimed an overtly militarist platform based, as the French newspaper LE MATIN put it, on the following principles: Only the United States can preserve peace on earth; its partners should align themselves only with the United States; U.S. policy must be implemented "from a position of strength" and be "tough toward Moscow."

Speculating on the feelings of disillusionment which U.S. voters are experiencing in connection with J. Carter's policy, the Republicans are counting on enticing into their camp some of those whose votes helped the incumbent President into the White House.

The Democrats--their convention is scheduled for mid-August--are not lagging behind their rivals when it comes to fueling fears over the "military threat" allegedly emanating from the USSR. They have already put forward a military program involving unprecedented expenditure over the next few years and are forcing the arms race.

The Washington POST wrote recently that the large-scale buildup of U.S. Armed Forces close to the oil-rich shores of the Persian Gulf entails the weakening of U.S. might in other regions and is forcing the Pentagon to seek new solutions hurriedly. And so, this newspaper reports, Pentagon specialists have just returned from Australia where they were looking for airfields capable of accommodating B-52 bombers, which would make it possible to reduce flying time to the Indian Ocean. The U.S. Navy has also sent a delegation to Australia to study the possibilities of "basing" a U.S. destroyer at one of that country's ports.

A kind of "authoritative" basis is being given to the activation of the U.S. military in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean and to the intensification of general militarist preparations. Its premise is the USSR's "aggressive aspirations."

However, far from everyone in the United States is militating for military superiority. "The implementation of this idea," the San Francisco EXAMINER writes in an editorial, "merely guarantees the continuation of the endless, ruinous arms race. Instead it is essential to have parity, to have a correlation of forces serving as a means of mutual deterrence. Taking into account our present less than brilliant situation, this is the only thing we can do to achieve at least that by the mid-eighties."

Calls for Washington to assess the situation soberly and to act in accordance with it are also being heard on this side of the Atlantic. Independent presidential candidate J. Anderson, who has toured a number of West European countries and talked with their leaders acknowledged in an interview with the U.S. ABC TV Company: "The contention that by arming ourselves to the teeth we will bring the Soviet Union to its knees and force it to acknowledge its secondary position in the military field and that only after this will we sit down at the conference tables seems to the majority of European leaders an utterly unrealistic course of action."

"No!" to the Missiles

J. Anderson did not say which countries' representatives condemn the present U.S. militarist ambitions. But it is well known that, in particular, he visited and had conversations in Bonn, where some circles do indeed sometimes express realistic views. However, the paradox is that these circles simultaneously uphold a diametrically opposite line. Thus in an interview with the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk radio station FRG Defense Minister H. Apel called for NATO to retain "the firm will for arms upgrading" and demanded that "the military equilibrium of forces be restored in the sphere of nuclear weapons also." (Doesn't that demand sound strange against the background of the unambiguous statement British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has just made to London's NEWS of the world to the effect that "nuclear parity exists at the present time"?)

Then Apel attacked the refractory NATO partners that are not hastening to take the fatal step of consenting to the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons on their territory. "Our Benelux neighbors should, however, be told with the utmost clarity that NATO is an organ in which there are and will be no different rights and duties. This means we expect them to agree at the appropriate time to the deployment of these weapons," the head of Bonn's military department proclaimed.

You must admit, it is a long time since the Benelux countries have had a reprimand like that. And from whom? From the representative of a country that ought to be "as quiet as a mouse," as the saying goes, on military questions! But no, the FRG is shouting at its bloc allies as though it alone [yedinolichno] gives the orders in NATO. Although there are probably "grounds" for this...

Literally just a few days ago it was learned that the Western European Union (WEU) Council, at the request of the Bonn government "and also upon consideration of the recommendations" of the NATO Command in Europe, had decided to lift the tonnage restrictions on FRG warships. Thus one more step has been taken toward lifting the restrictions in the armaments sphere imposed on West Germany by the Paris and other agreements.

Of course, the WEU Council's decision has been applauded by the Bundeswehr generals and the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex. As a matter of fact the decision was inspired by them. At the same time the decision accords with the plans of Washington, which is interested in ensuring that the FRG Navy assumes some of the functions of "defending" NATO's northern borders, since the United States has transferred considerable naval forces from there to the Persian Gulf.

But West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZIEGER--and it is not alone in this opinion--believes that the WEU decision "signifies not progress but political stupidity. The decision is not justified from either the military or the political viewpoints." Voices favoring detente and disarmament are ringing out with new force in the FRG. Thus, for instance, (V. Borm), member of the Free Democratic party leadership, has stated: "Europeans must no longer tolerate the fact that in the event of war the United States can decide behind their backs the question of using nuclear weapons, since it is primarily Europe that would answer for the consequences of using Eurostrategic missiles. For the same reason we should also seek the signing of an East-West agreement mutually renouncing the delivery of the first nuclear strike."

The serious concern for the fate of peace is reflected by the draft resolutions from regional branches of the British Labor Party which will be discussed at the annual party conference in October. Almost one-third of the resolutions--130 of 497--are devoted to problems of Britain's military policy. The dominant theme in these documents is demands for the deployment of American cruise missiles in the British Isles and the replacement of Polaris nuclear missiles by the American Trident nuclear missiles to be abandoned, for American military bases in Britain to be eliminated and for the implementation of disarmament by the next Labor government to be ensured.

Thus life is eloquently testifying that, no matter how the opponents of detente and disarmament try to impede the positive processes taking place in the world, they cannot stop them. For these processes accord with the most cherished aspirations of people, who want to live in peace and security.

As in Chile...

Bolivia has featured constantly in the pages of all the world's newspapers during the past week. A coup d'etat has taken place in this, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere after Haiti, with its population of 5 million and 500,000 unemployed. The coup is the 189th in 155 years of independence!

Usually what has happened is that one military junta has ousted another. But what was overthrown this time was not a junta that had usurped power by virtue of the bayonets backing it. As is well known, the parliamentary and presidential elections held 29 June brought a victory for the front for democratic and popular unity--the coalition of left-wing forces which includes the country's communist party. Presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo received about one-third of the vote.

Reaction's attempts to prevent a front victory and to thwart the democratization process did not succeed, although the rightwingers used every possible means--from falsification and blackmail to provocations and terrorist acts.

Then events developed after the Chilean "pattern": With the support of extreme reaction, the armed forces leadership deposed Bolivia's interim president Lidia Gueiler and seized power.

A wave of terror has swept the country. Arrests of progressively minded Bolivians have begun, as have executions without trial or investigation. More than 1,000 people have been killed already. As once happened in Santiago, the putschists are using the stadium in La Paz as a prison. "The military putsch was one of the most carefully organized in Bolivia's entire history.... Its preparation and also bloody execution were a precise copy of the coup in Chile," WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE of West Germany noted.

As in Chile, many commentators are noting, the insidious role of Washington, which has had a hand in every reactionary coup in Latin America, will in time inevitably be revealed in Bolivia. It is not for nothing that U.S. official spokesmen are now doing their utmost to mislead their country's public regarding the true nature and actions of the military junta.

Tanks and artillery have been sent in and bayonets and grenades have been used against Bolivia's people who have risen in struggle for their freedom. But the people have not submitted. Workers, students and peasants have created armed self-defense detachments, which are operating in various cities and villages of the country and are resisting the punitive detachments.

The Bolivians, who are resolutely defending their freedom and democratic rights, know they are not alone. The sympathies and solidarity of hundreds of millions of working people in various countries and of all progressive mankind are on their side.

PRAVDA: BREZHNEV ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD292224 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 29 Jul 80

["Leonid Brezhnev's Answers to the Newspaper PRAVDA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--1. Question: In connection with the fifth anniversary of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation how do you evaluate the influence of the Helsinki Final Act on the development of the European situation?

Answer: The Soviet Union's evaluation of this conference and of its results is unequivocal. It is positive. In conditions of the complicated international situation the importance of the results of Helsinki is not declining but increasing.

It is with emotion that I recall the afternoon of August 1, 1975. It was then, in Finlandia Hall, that the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada sat at one table side by side and authenticated with their signatures the Final Act. That was a day of big hopes for the peoples. That was also a day of a realistic glance into the future, a glance not without apprehensions as to what it will be five years or a decade later.

And today it is even clearer that the birth of the Final Act signified a major event in the history of post-war Europe opening up broad possibilities for peaceful development, which this document is called upon to serve.

In my speech from the rostrum of the European conference in Helsinki it was stressed that its decisions should not be affected by the very first spell of bad weather. We have warned more than once, and subsequently this was confirmed, that in the policy of detente there can be its high tides and low tides. But nevertheless there is every reason to compare the Final Act with a good breakwater that resists those who undermining the mainstays of detente.

2. Question: Do you think that the Final Act will continue exerting its beneficial influence?

Answer: Yes, I do.

This document is as unique as the European conference itself. I would say that it is a message from the generation that lived through the horrors of the Second World War to the generation for which it is necessary to ensure man's main and foremost right--the right to life, to peace.

If we are to look at the course of European development not through the prism of the present moment but in the historical perspective we will see that there is no retreat from Helsinki. The Final Act, just as the United Nations Charter, makes it easier for human civilization to pass to new, higher levels in international relations.

That is why the day of the signing of the Final Act could become "Europe day" just as the peoples of other continents have their memorable days. But that day is not only a festive day. At the same time it is an appeal for the firm assertion of detente and peace.

The immediate task now is to constructively hold and complete with weighty results the meeting in Madrid of representatives of participatory states of the European conference, to ensure the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The Soviet Union is prepared to make a worthy contribution to the work of both these forums.

The main thing is to find the road to lessening the military threat, now and in the future, to Europe and, consequently, to the whole world as well. But it is impossible to solve this task without real progress in the field of limiting the arms race.

So detente, cooperation and security--such is the general line of our party and the Soviet state in European affairs and in world politics in general.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION

LD292336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Program in the series "Topical Problems of International Life," entitled "Europe: Security and Cooperation," with international affairs journalists Vikentiy Matveyev, Yuriy Kashlev and Vladilen Kuznetsov; individual speakers not always identifiable]

[Text] [Matveyev] Hello comrades, 5 years ago, with the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was concluded. Postwar history knows many various international forums, but there was probably none like this. For the first time the heads of virtually all states in Europe and also of the United States and Canada, affixed their signatures to a document which is truly called a charter of peace and security on the continent. On one hand the Final Act of the European conference sets the realities of the existing situation on the continent proceeding from the results of World War II, and on the other hand proposes precise directions for Europe's further movement forward on the road of consolidating a stable and general peace, developing equal cooperation between states, independent of the nature of their social systems.

Five years is not a long time, but it permits us to draw the necessary conclusions on the effectiveness of the Helsinki accords and their effect on the situation on the continent. What does (life) show? In this connection it is thought that there is good reason to note one substantial circumstance. The thing is that because of a divided Europe, being maintained by the fault of the bosses of the Atlantic bloc, split into two opposing political groups, the continuing build-up in the center of the continent of destructive weapons, and the opposition of NATO headquarters to any steps and initiatives directed toward the elimination of this abnormal situation, the task of defending Europe from the threat of war is not simple or easy. The opponents of detente do not sleep. They are trying to take revenge for the loss of their positions in the seventies when such notable shifts in lessening international tension were achieved. It is precisely because one must fight consistently for the cause of peace that the Final Act, signed 5 years ago in Helsinki, is the foundation on the basis of which peace-loving governments will be able with increasing effect to develop and deepen the process of detente.

The enemies of peace have not succeeded in shaking the foundations of detente on the European Continent, despite the complicated international situation. The Helsinki accords (are being carried out) in practice. Over the past 5 years significant, positive experience has already been accumulated in the realization of these accords.

[Kashlev] Since you mentioned it, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, one would like to add a few words about commercial, economic, scientific and technical links. It is precisely in this sphere the most progress has been achieved. Thus over the past 5 years the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and West Germany doubled in comparison with the preceding 5-year period, between the Soviet Union and Finland it doubled, and it trebled between the Soviet Union and France. Over these years the Soviet Union has signed with other participants of the European conference over 30 agreements and programs in the area of economic cooperation. They include many calculated for 10 years ahead, and with West Germany even for 25 years, that is, up to the beginning of the 21st century.

In the area of scientific and technical cooperation such important measures have been taken as the European conference on environmental protection in Geneva, and the European scientific forum in Hamburg. A conference on energy and transport is being prepared. Talks are continuing on the conclusion of an agreement between CEMA and the Common Market.

At the basis of all this lies a deep mutual interest of virtually all European states in commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The Soviet Union, for example, has more than once stated its readiness to develop such cooperation on a large-scale basis, including new forms such as industrial cooperation, and compensation deals. The West European states, for their part, are deeply interested in receiving Soviet raw materials and equipment, stable markets and ensuring jobs thanks to orders from socialist states. One example: Orders from the Soviet Union alone ensure jobs for about 2 million blue and white-collar workers in capitalist countries. Links between East and West Europe, one can note with satisfaction, are, on the whole, developing favorably and the indications in this regard will obviously continue to be in accordance with provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Kuznetsov] Yuriy Borisovich, I would like to revert to a theme which Vikentiy Aleksandrovich touched upon before you. The Final Act talks of the necessity for all participating states to take effective measures directed at, I quote, diminishing military confrontation and promoting disarmament, which is to complement political detente in Europe, and strengthen security of states. We are talking here of military detente. Without it--it seems that everyone agrees on this both in the East and the West--there cannot be stable political detente. Without military detente reliable, real military security of all European countries is almost unthinkable. At the Helsinki conference agreement was reached on measures for strengthening confidence. The agreement is being put into effect in previously giving information about large military exercises and troop movements and in (?inviting) observers to these maneuvers. But these are only the first, and still very timid steps along the path of military detente. The Soviet Union, immediately after the European conference, started raising one proposal after another, which now form a comprehensive military detente program. It covers a whole series of important practical measures: from a simple freeze on troops and arms in central Europe to their gradual significant reduction; from mutual reduction of military activity of the Warsaw Pact and NATO to a full dissolution of their military organizations; from new measures for strengthening military confidence to material measures for disarmament; from a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear and conventional arms against each other to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and lastly, from reduction of classical, so to speak, armed forces and arms to reduction in the quantities of nuclear weapons on European soil. Last autumn the Soviet Union expressed the readiness, as a good-will gesture, to unilaterally reduce--in comparison with the present level--the quantity of nuclear medium-range weapons deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union if NATO refrains from the introduction into Europe of new types of mass destruction weapons.

Moscow confirmed its readiness to lessen military confrontation and reduce troops concentrations on the continent by yet another unprecedented--as was even admitted by some politicians in the West--gesture of goodwill in making the decision to unilaterally reduce the numbers of its troops and arms in central Europe. This decision is being fulfilled and is now already close to completion. How did they react in the West, and in particular in NATO, to the Soviet program of military detente, a program approved by all participants in the Warsaw Pact?

In 1975, when the European conference was held, Pentagon and NATO circles started forcing ahead preparations for the nuclear missile upgrading of weapons of the North Atlantic bloc in West Europe. The West did not bring up its own program, its own counterproposals, although the Soviet Union and its allies had on more than one occasion invited them to do so, and expressed the readiness to discuss everything which would be presented by the other side. Instead of this a program was proposed of military antidetente, or to be even more accurate, two. One program was adopted in May 1978 at the session of the NATO Council in Washington. It provides for rearming the bloc with conventional weapons, almost right up to the year 2000. The other program concerns NATO nuclear missile rearming. This was adopted in December 1979 at the session of the NATO Council in Brussels. Nonetheless, the negative attitude of the Western powers to military detente do not discourage the Soviet Union and the other participants in the Warsaw Pact. Military detente is needed by the West no less than by the East. This is an objective factor and it should eventually pave a way for itself.

It is understood that the state of detente depends to a significant extent on the level of mutual understanding between peoples. In this context I should like to say a few words on the so-called third basket of the Helsinki accords, that is, about cultural and humanitarian matters. Historically, it has come to pass that precisely on the European Continent, densely populated and multilingual as it is, cultural, or to put it more broadly, spiritual links between peoples have always played an exceptionally active role. It is simply impossible to imagine general human culture without the names of such great Europeans as Shakespeare, Goethe, Tolstoy, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky. The Final Act says with full clarity that cultural and humanitarian cooperation, I quote, "should promote the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality."

For many countries, the decisions of the European Conference became a stimulus for the further development of cultural links. Today, the Soviet Union, for example, has such links with over 120 states. In the time that has passed since the Helsinki conference we have signed agreements or programs of cultural cooperation with the majority of states in Europe. The Soviet Union is visited annually by about 15,000 artists from many countries and dozens of art exhibitions are shown. Over the past 5 years there has been a one-and-a-half times increase in the printing in the Soviet Union of books by foreign authors. But at the same time, it is in the West, in precisely this area, that there has been the most inertia of the cold war. How does this express itself specifically? In the first place it expresses itself in an evident disproportion in citizens' access to foreign culture and news. We in the Soviet Union, according to UNESCO data, print far more foreign literature, put on more plays by foreign authors and use more Western materials on television than the reverse.

Another manifestation of the cold war is the unceasing anti-Soviet propaganda in a number of Western countries, especially in the United States. In clear contradiction to the letter and spirit of the Final Act, the subversive radio stations, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are continuing to poison the international atmosphere and Washington is even increasing the allocations for their subversive activity.

Finally, one must say that the course recently adopted by Washington of winding up cultural and scientific links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and attempts to draw the NATO allies into this boycott are a blatant violation of the Helsinki accords. The experience of past months, when, on the instruction of the U.S. administration, some Soviet-U.S. scientific, cultural, public and sporting meetings have been disrupted, shows that it is primarily the U.S. side itself which is the loser. A prime example is the affair of the Olympic games, from which U.S. sportsmen were so rudely barred by the White House. And it is no accident that the West European public and most figures in science, culture and education, generally reject the attempt by the United States, or some of their allies in NATO, to curtail spiritual links on the continent and to revive the atmosphere of psychological war.

[New voice, presumably Matveyev] It is noteworthy that despite the highly severe and cold winds from across the ocean, on the whole Western Europe is demonstrating the will that detente be maintained. The recently held meetings and talks of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with President Giscard d'Estaing of France and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt are a new contribution to the cause of European peace and cooperation. It is timely to recall that the positive shifts in the development of our relations with France and then with the Federal Republic of Germany were historic landmarks on the road to convening the European conference. Without such shifts the conference itself hardly would have been possible. Both in Paris and in Bonn statements at present are being made at a very high official level about the need to preserve and multiply all that has been achieved over the past few years in the sphere of constructive European diplomacy. And, acting in the spirit of loyalty to the Final Act, our country is continuing contacts and consultations on topical policy matters at the highest level with the governments of a number of other European countries, including France and the FRG.

During the talks in Moscow Leonid Ilich Brezhnev raised a number of new ideas and constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace and slowing down the arms race when FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was in the Soviet Union. They included a proposal on starting negotiations on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons. These proposals not only caused an immediate broad reaction, but are at present the subject of serious discussion in Bonn, Washington and other Western capitals. The center of the European Continent is filled to bursting with nuclear weapons. To move further along the way paved by the Final Act means leading matters towards clearing the mines from this dangerous nuclear powder keg. Despite intensified pressure from across the ocean, a number of governments in Western Europe are refusing to accept on their territory the new U.S. nuclear missiles planned by the Pentagon.

The Executive Committee of the Labour Party has come out against deployment of such weapons in Britain; stormy debates on this question are going on in the ranks of the ruling Social Democratic Party in the FRG. On the agenda of European politics there are now a number of important initiatives directly connected with the matter of reducing arms, the matter of disarmament. This is what can and must determine (?the course) of political life in our time. Many acts and many initiatives from the Warsaw Pact member-countries have been aimed at promoting the cause of disarmament. The initiative of the French Government in proposing to convene in the not too distant future a European conference on disarmament is indicative. Lastly the meeting in Madrid of delegates of participating countries of the European conference is not so far away.

[Unidentified new voice] I would now like, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, to deal in a little more detail with the Madrid meeting. Great hopes indeed are now being placed on it. The very fact of holding the Madrid forum will promote a weakening of the present tension. Those taking part can take a new step forward along the path of fulfilling the Final Act, if they are to decide on the convening, tasks, time limits, place and order of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe proposed by the socialist states. The problems of such a conference are important and wide ranging. Therefore it is thought desirable to hold it not in one go, but in stages. At the first stage there is obviously sense in concentrating on measures of confidence, for positive experience has already been accumulated in this area and a large coincidence in the attitudes of the parties has been gained. The Madrid meeting will achieve its aims, of course, only if it does not get bogged down in empty logomachy, but completely devotes itself to constructive work. The Soviet Union and its partners in the Warsaw Pact consider it important that the Madrid meeting is held in a businesslike atmosphere without the confrontation imposed by non-European circles at the previous forum in Belgrade.

In the present exacerbated situation the Madrid meeting should not be allowed to turn into a corrida. However, there are people in Washington who would like to transfer the confrontation to the Madrid forum as well by narrowing its content, excluding military detente and disarmament from its agenda, and imposing new altercations around events in Afghanistan and the observance of human rights. As we can see, the path to Madrid is strewn with thorns. However the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will do everything possible to achieve a successful meeting. We are convinced that this meeting includes all the required conditions to become a noteworthy landmark toward strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

It is evident, listeners, (from what has been already said) what big tasks are to be solved in order to implement in full measure all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. These tasks proceed from the very nature of our epoch. Europe can and must be a continent of lasting peace and reliable security, just like other continents in the world. It is precisely in Europe that detente has developed furthest. And this imbues confidence in the possibility of further positive shifts in consolidating peace on our continent.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

Georgiyev Commentary

LD292208 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Georgiyev writes: The international community has once again emphasized the topicality and imperative necessity of an earliest and just solution to the Palestinian problem. The U.N. General Assembly's weeklong seventh emergency special session on the Palestinian question, on a proposal of 34 nonaligned and socialist countries, adopted a resolution which emphasizes that universal just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, and without the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The session suspended its work for the time being.

The emergency special session called on Israel to withdraw fully and unconditionally from all the territories occupied since June, 1967, and to start the withdrawal before November 15. This year, in case of Israel's failure to abide by the resolution, the U.N. Security Council is to meet to discuss the situation and take effective measures right up to the application of sanctions.

The General Assembly noted with concern that the U.N. Security Council has been unable to adopt appropriate decisions owing to the negative stand taken by the United States. The results of the session's work again showed who raise obstacles to an earliest settlement of the Middle East conflict, denying the long-suffering Arab people of Palestine the main thing--the right to self-determination: Only a small group of countries headed by the USA voted against the resolution.

Washington would not mind hypocritically talking about "sympathy for Palestinian refugees", "civil rights" of the Palestinians, etc. In actual fact underlying the USA's Middle Eastern policy is an obvious anti-Arab, first of all anti-Palestinian directedness which is characteristic of all U.S. governments succeeding one another. "The present administration has exceeded all limits of confusion, retreats and humiliating capitulation to Zionists' pressure", Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, said at the session.

The efforts of the Camp David partners in imposing so-called "administrative autonomy" plans on the Palestinians who resolutely reject it are also aimed at flushing out the essence of the Palestinian problem.

Washington's stand encourages Israel's ruling Zionist circles to new acts of aggression against neighbouring Lebanon and other Arab countries and stirs up the expansionist appetites of the aggressors. It is not fortuitous that Tel Aviv timed the provocative fuss around the Knesset's legislative formalization of the annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem for the UN session in New York, and through the mouth of Begin again brazenly stated about the "undivided character of the eternal capital" of Israel. The policy of "developing" the West Bank and other Arab territories, where new and new [as received] Israeli militarized settlements are set up, is in full swing.

Both the voting results and the course of discussion at the now suspended session indicate that the United States, contrary to the will of the world community, continues to give unreserved and all-round support to the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion.

Reaffirmation of Palestinian Rights

LD291933 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 29, TASS--The UN General Assembly solemnly reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to the establishment of an independent sovereign state of their own. On a proposal by 34 non-aligned and socialist countries, the assembly, which gathered for its seventh emergency special session on the Palestinian question, adopted a resolution which also reaffirms the Palestinian people's inalienable right to return to their homeland from where they were expelled. "Universal just and lasting peace in the Middle East", the resolution emphasizes, "cannot be established without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." The assembly noted with concern that the UN Security Council has been unable to take appropriate decisions due to the negative stand taken by the United States.

The emergency session called on Israel to withdraw fully and unconditionally from all the territories occupied since June 1967 and to start such withdrawal before November 15, this year. In case of Israel's failure to abide by the resolution, the UN Security Council is to meet to discuss the situation and to take effective measures in accordance with the UN Charter's Chapter Seven which envisages the application of sanctions.

It was decided not to close the emergency session but only to suspend it. The president of the assembly is authorised to resume the session at a request of UN member states.

Only the USA, Israel and five of their closest allies voted against the resolution. Both the voting results and the course of the discussion indicate that the United States, contrary to the will of the world community, continues to give unreserved and all-round support to the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

Athletes Comments on Security

LD301112 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 30 Jul 80

["Who Doesn't Like the Olympic Order?"--headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--Only enemies of the Olympic world do not like the fact that the Olympic athletes and guests of the games feel well in Moscow," writes today's SOVETSKIY SPORT. Only they raise a hullabaloo over the "draconian" security measures in the city serving host to the Olympic games.

"Law and order protection measures have been taken in Moscow permitting an uninterrupted and efficient functioning of all the services needed for holding such a large-scale sports holiday which is the Olympic," the newspaper says. Recalling the incidents that plagued the previous games--the Munich tragedy, the kidnapping of sportsmen in Montreal and the Lake Placid chaos--SOVETSKIY SPORT notes that measures taken in Moscow to enforce order are above all in the interests of the athletes themselves. The newspaper cites statements by the Olympic sportsmen and officials. Yussi Pelli, pentathlon athlete from Finland: "The strictly enforced order creates a very calm atmosphere instead of that chaos which inevitably accompanies the holding of Olympics. The courteous, and polite attitude and readiness to help--this is what I feel during meetings with law enforcement officials both in the village and in the Olympic arenas. There is nothing unusual in this order that I can see--in a large swarming mass of people, anything is possible...so I welcome the Moscow climate."

Nawaf Bdurr, Jordanian swimming champion: "Moscow is a city where the atmosphere of major industrial centre of the Western world is unthinkable. Moscow is a clean city--its streets are clean, the actions of its inhabitants and their thoughts are clean and pure. Everywhere we meet only friendly smiles and support."

Antonio Gopal, senior coach of the team of the Seychelles: "Moscow has created all the conditions necessary for sportsmen's training and reciprocal contacts. And the sportsmen will reject any attempts to mar the tranquility of the Olympic family."

Jeffrey Miller, the London correspondent of ASSOCIATED PRESS: "Everything is just ideal. This is how it should be at Olympic games."

Subversion Plans

LD291305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 3

[B. Antonov commentary: "A Concoction Thrust in a Boat..."]

[Text] The article "Subversive Mission" (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 July 1980) devoted to the anti-Olympic intrigues of the CIA and other Western countries' special services has aroused extraordinarily widespread reaction abroad. Various countries' newspapers front-paged detailed accounts of this article.

Britain reacted particularly sharply to the disclosures contained in the article. Now surprisingly, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA cited convincing facts of how anti-Soviet organizations are using the British Isles for their campaign against the Moscow Olympics.

The British Ministry of Defense was quick to refute the article. Immediately after publication it released a statement denying the existence of a number of military bases on British territory at which CIA instructors are training anti-Sovietists.

However, this refutation has not convinced the British. Practically all the London newspapers admitted that in Oldham and Weston on Trent--the places mentioned by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA--youth camps for anti-Soviet activities actually do exist.

British sports circles also made comments which confirm the facts quoted by the Soviet paper. Thus the country's Olympic rowing team fittingly rebuked the provocateur Frank Sherratt, who migrated to Britain from the United States. Sherratt suggested that the sportsmen hide anti-Soviet leaflets in their oars and boats, which were being delivered to Moscow on trucks, and promised large sums of money to those who undertook to spread this concoction. The team's trainers and members flatly rejected this vile enterprise.

The CIA's attempts to boycott the Olympic games by any means have met with the active opposition of Denmark's athletes.

The athletes of all countries coming to Moscow want to observe the Olympic Charter. They resolutely reject attempts to use the games for political provocation.

Comments on Comaneci Performance

AU281735 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt from SOVIET HORIZONS magazine]

[Text] Gymnastics is one of the most popular athletic disciplines, and hence the great interest aroused by the Olympic gymnastics events is only natural. It is of course regrettable that under the pressure of anti-Olympic circles, the U.S. and Japanese athletes were absent in Moscow. (The level) of the Moscow competition was very high. Thus, the performance of the Cuban gymnasts, who showed an impressive determination both in their exercises and in the structure of their combinations, was a true revelation to the experts.

For connoisseurs of this athletic discipline the results presented no special surprise, generally speaking, of course. In particular, no one expected that Nadia Comaneci, who when less than 15 years of age won the title of overall champion in Montreal, should make such a deplorable mistake on the uneven bars and take second place, although she had a good chance of taking first place. However, this athlete deserves high honors. After 1976, a victim of the (time) trauma--a very unpleasant, but not uncommon occurrence in gymnastics--she (made) a break of over 1 year. Now, however, Nadia Comaneci is again in form and has demonstrated her great skill.

We interviewed Larissa (Latinina), holder of the largest collection of Olympic medals, who has won 18 medals, including (9) gold medals, and asked her to comment on the Olympics gymnastic events. This is what she said: The women teams from many countries [words indistinct] which is actually normal today. The young gymnasts [words indistinct] offer complex exercises [words indistinct]. But then, young people are always braver. The young gymnasts apply themselves with pleasure to all modern exercises, often very difficult ones. [Words indistinct] fully confirmed by the gymnasts Maxi Gnauck from the GDR and (Yelena Mukhina) performed two entirely original elements on the uneven bars--the most difficult apparatus.

The same can also be said about Emilia Eberle, the 15-year old athlete from Romania. [Words indistinct] the 14-year old (Soviet) gymnast who was acclaimed by the public. Not to mention Yelena Davidova, USSR, overall champion of the Olympic games, or Nadia Comaneci, who received the silver medal. Both gymnasts have demonstrated from earliest youth great skill, Larissa (Latinina) said in conclusion.

Appraisal of Comaneci Performance

LD291429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 6

[Reportage by special correspondents L. Lebedev, I. Melnikov, V. Otkalenko, V. Stefanovich, V. Chebakov, A. Yusin: "Sport--the Arena of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The finale of the 6-day gymnastics tournament was provided by the girls' performances. Late on Friday evening, the Luzhniki Sports Center was once again full to overflowing. The invisible but nonetheless entirely perceptible link between the stands and the arena was not broken for a moment. The fans anxiously experienced the ups and downs of the struggle.

They had their favorites--not for nothing was one of the agonizing pauses while the auditorium awaited the judges' "verdict" interrupted by a heartfelt cry from the stands: "Judges, you are under oath!" However, as is prescribed in the Olympic arena, the judges worked with complete objectivity.

What "capital" had the gymnasts accumulated over the length of the tournament? Romania's N. Comaneci, holder of the silver medal in the all-round competition, added two gold awards to her collection. The experts' highly particular eyes noticed that she must update her program. Perhaps that is true to some extent. But the imprint of Comaneci's skill is inimitable and deserves high assessments.

Departure of Kekkonen

LD300910 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, who stayed in Moscow as honorary guest of the games of the 22nd Olympics, left for home today.

KASHLEV SEES BASIS FOR DETENTE CONTINUING

LD300857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Kashlev under the rubric "The Eighties: Paths of Detente: "An Objective Necessity"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum stated: "Relaxation of tension has put down deep roots in modern international life, and real prerequisites exist for it to remain the dominant trend in world politics." This assessment was the result of a profound analysis of the modern era, above all of the nature of the very process of detente as a definite state in international relations. The fundamental change in the correlation of forces between socialism and capitalism is undoubtedly the main factor which made possible the move away from cold war to the easing of tension and the development of broad international cooperation.

The defense strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist community in general has increased sharply since the war. Washington was forced grudgingly to acknowledge approximate military parity with the USSR. The West's loss of superiority in this sphere made it consent to serious talks with the Soviet Union and sign the first treaties and agreements limiting the arms race. On the other hand, a succession of economic slumps and crises objectively prompted the Western countries to develop trade and economic ties with the socialist world.

These and other important elements created a qualitatively new world situation in the latter half of the sixties favoring the socialist countries' posing the question of the restructuring of the entire complex of international relations on the basis of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation. In the West the first to respond were France and then the FRG, after the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats came to power. At the beginning of the seventies, in a situation where the detente process had begun to gather momentum, drawing ever more states and broader strata of the public into its orbit, the United States joined in.

Thus, the detente policy began not as a "tactical maneuver" by the USSR and the other socialist countries but as a collective desire and need on the part of both sides at a qualitatively new stage of international development. This policy stemmed from deep-rooted, objective processes.

"Detente," the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution says, "is the natural result of the correlation of forces in the international arena established in recent decades."

The seventies invested the detente policy with an abundance of real content. An unprecedented number of bilateral treaties and agreements were signed between socialist and capitalist states. They developed the principles of the sovereignty and equality of states--which form the basis of the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence and international law--and they acknowledged the inviolability of borders in Europe. Bilateral meetings between the top leaders of the world's leading countries and regular political consultations became the norm.

The multifaceted efforts on behalf of detente culminated in the successful holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on the socialist countries' initiative. In subsequent years political contacts in Europe became even more active. For the first time in history states began to voluntarily inform each other of major military exercises in the vicinity of common borders.

The detente policy and the all-European conference decisions exerted their most favorable influence on the development of trade and economic ties between countries with different social systems. Whereas in 1965 trade between them amounted to only \$8.3 billion, at the end of the seventies this figure rose to approximately \$60 billion. The FRG, Finland, Italy and France became the Soviet Union's biggest trade partners outside the socialist community.

In the seventies there was an unprecedented boom in international scientific and cultural ties and contacts between people. Obviously spiritual intercourse on that scale would not have been possible without detente. All in all, the last decade saw a marked normalization of the international situation, strikingly demonstrated the advantages of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation among states and the vitality of detente and raised the potential and prestige of this course of world politics--a course in keeping with the fundamental interests of all the peoples.

The attack on the detente policy launched at the junction of the seventies and eighties by the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all the United States, caused it serious damage, especially in the important area of Soviet-American relations. Obviously it will take some time to overcome the negative consequences of this even if Washington reverts to a more realistic and balanced foreign policy line. But does the flareup of tension provoked by the United States and some of its allies mean the "end of detente," and have the objective factors on whose basis this political course emerged and developed been destroyed?

If you look at the total complex of military-political, trade and economic, cultural, social and other relations between East and West you cannot help noticing that many very important components of the international politics of the seventies retain their significance and effectiveness even today. In the first place it should be said that the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries resolutely advocate the continuation of the detente policy. "In the eighties it is necessary not only to preserve all the positive elements accumulated over the past decade but also to multiply the fruits of detente and develop the struggle for peace even more..." This task was set in the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee declaration.

The socialist countries are reinforcing this principled course with concrete peace-loving initiatives. They put forward proposals on the need to supplement political detente with military detente and on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. A whole series of constructive steps by the socialist countries are up for examination by UN organs, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the participants in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They all await a response on the West's part.

The last decade was a period of strong new growth in the socialist countries' economic, scientific-technical and defense potential. This was directly connected with a growth in the socialist states' defense capability. The military-strategic balance achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a fundamental historical gain. The Warsaw Pact states clearly declare that hopes of disturbing this balance are doomed to failure. Thus, this important factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations will be operating in the eighties too.

There are other social and political forces operating in favor of the continuation of detente. They include the broad movement of the peace-loving public. The April 1980 Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties put forward a concrete program for stepping up the struggle for peace. Many other meetings have been held in recent months. All this heralds a further increase in public actions for detente in the eighties.

The existence of a multifaceted machinery of all-European talks and cooperation is an important instrument in East-West relations. Despite the complication of the international situation brought about by Washington and NATO's actions, this mechanism continues to operate usefully. We have seen the Belgrade meeting of representatives of 35 states, conference of experts in Valletta and Montreux, the environmental conservation conference in Geneva and the all-European scientific forum in Hamburg.

Preparations for the next all-European meeting, which will be held in Madrid at the end of the year, have been placed on a practical footing. All this is an undoubted asset of the detente policy carried over into the eighties.

Of course, the prospects for the development of international relations depend to a considerable extent on the capitalist states' position. The majority of leading West European figures--V. Giscard d'Estaing, W. Brandt, U. Kekkonen, B. Kreisky and many others--are unequivocally in favor of continuing the detente policy. The U.S. has won no support for its course of undermining this policy and discontinuing relations with the Soviet Union, except in a few NATO countries. L.I. Brezhnev's recent meetings with V. Giscard d'Estaing and H. Schmidt filled millions of hearts with hope of an improvement in the immediate future of the atmosphere on the continent.

Sober-minded people in the world must make every effort to ensure that detente remains the main trend in world politics. As for the Soviet Union, its principled advocacy of this course is well known.

ZHUKOV SEES DIKTAT AS BASIS OF U.S., ALLIES RIFT

LD291045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 80 p 4

[PRAVDA "political observer" Yuriy Zhukov article: "Diktat Misfires"]

[Text] Not a day passes without another complaint echoing from across the ocean about the insubordination of the U.S. NATO allies. Washington is not even trying to hide its growing irritation that the governments of the West European countries and Japan are displaying an increasing tendency in their policy to be guided by their own interests and not by U.S. instructions. "The Alliance Is Cracking Up," "Is the Western Alliance Intact?", "Unprecedented Revolt Against American Leadership"--the American press is ablaze with such phrases.

Of course, this ballyhoo is pursuing a definite aim: Deliberate dramatization is a component part of that concentrated politico-psychological operation already conducted for several months by a U.S. administration reverting to the fifties strategy aimed at achieving world domination. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, speaking at the United States Military Academy graduation ceremony, talked about this quite frankly: "We cannot abdicate the position of world leader, which we are bound (!) to hold by virtue of our strength."

The capitalist countries allied with the United States, it goes without saying, are bound to it by ties of common class interest, and their bloc has a discipline which extends not only to military matters but also to political and economic spheres. Until now the U.S. allies' "revolt" has frequently been limited simply to grumbling and then submissively following in their "senior partner's" wake.

Nevertheless, we must not take an oversimplified view of what is happening now between the United States and its allies. Their clash of interests is becoming increasingly clear. It is not hard to see that different views on the future of detente and, consequently, the future of peace are at the basis of it.

The relaxation of tension has taken deep root in present-day international life. It is warmly approved and supported by broad public circles in the most diverse countries. They demand that a slide into a new cold war be prevented, that peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems be safeguarded and that the threat of world thermonuclear conflict be averted.

And it is not by chance that the West is now showing such great interest in the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions and in the results of the bilateral talks recently held between the Soviet state leadership and leaders of other states which showed that there is no alternative to detente.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum proposal that the only rational path to the settlement of acute international situations is the path of negotiations based on strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security is meeting with broad approval and support.

"After 30 years' obedience to the United States," U.S. Senator Joseph Biden recently stated, "the West European allies are demanding independence. Anyone who tries to turn back the clock of history, in other words, to go back to the time when America beat the drum and its loyal and united allies marched in step, is making a serious mistake."

In fact the drumbeat from Washington has by no means made America's allies come "quietly" to order and begin carrying out their leader's orders unquestioningly.

"Now, after the crises in Iran and Afghanistan," the WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote recently, "discord is increasingly apparent in the (NATO) alliance. European athletes, with the exception of the (West) Germans, will be present at the Moscow Olympics games. The (West) Europeans have with some delay agreed to a few emasculated economic sanctions against Iran, but the British soon backed out by refusing to make this ban retrospective and by allowing a prolongation of the term of existing contracts. The allies did not wish to support the bans introduced by the United States against trade with the Soviet Union and instead are even tending to expand trade ties. French President Giscard d'Estaing, without a word to anyone, hastened to a meeting with Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev."

It is not by chance that the visit of FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt to the USSR was greeted so guardedly across the ocean.

Washington was clearly counting on the idea that the aggravation of the international situation caused by U.S. actions in the past 6 months would force its allies to rally around the "senior partner," and then the United States would intensify its pressure on the states unwilling to submit to the U.S. diktat. But these plans misfired: In a number of spheres the allies preferred to act according to the principle that charity begins at home.

"It has become necessary to beseech, coax and cajole the West European to win the still scant support given by America's NATO allies," Evans and Novak, the well-known "champions" of the military-industrial complex, wrote in the Washington POST.

What is all this about? First, the U.S. allies are perfectly well aware that Washington's assurances that the "Soviet bear" is preparing to attack them belong to the sphere of cheap propaganda claims. The experience of business-like cooperation with the USSR in the seventies has convincingly shown that detente is a real and mutually beneficial thing.

As the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution states, "primarily as a result of the Soviet Union's and the socialist community's active and multifaceted efforts, backed by the socialist countries' growing economic and defense strength, a normalization of the international situation was achieved in the seventies. Within the process of detente, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems was consolidated and began to take on specific economic and political flesh, the cold war clearly abated and more favorable objective prerequisites were created for resolving disputes and international conflicts by just, peaceful settlement."

In this situation the leaders of a number of U.S. ally states have rightly judged that, since no one from the East is threatening them, under the circumstances to court confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is at the very least senseless.

Second, there is no small significance in the fact that the correlation of forces has changed not just between the worlds of socialism and capitalism but also within the capitalist camp. And whereas the U.S. allies were previously forced to obey Washington's commands submissively, nowadays they more frequently permit themselves to speak sharply to their "senior partner."

The Paris paper LE MONDE recalled this most candidly:

"When the North Atlantic alliance was set up over 30 years ago its founders proceeded from the unconditional domination of American strength in the world, which had only just split into two camps. [paragraph continues]

Reciprocal relations within the alliance have always been unbalanced, but we never had any choice but to accept de facto all decisions, primarily military decisions, foisted on us by the United States: first the Korean, then the Vietnamese operation.... However, the weakening of American positions has profoundly altered that "landscape": Western Europe's economic strengthening together with the weakening of the dollar's position and the fall in U.S. labor productivity have led to a growth in the old continent's political weight and the emergence of special European interests different from America's. On the military plane the growth of Soviet strength is increasingly an obstacle to the use of force in the manner of even the recent past."

The newspaper does not go so far as to say that this U.S. license has been and is being decisively countered by the successes of the policy of peaceful coexistence which has been consistently pursued by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and which, in the past decade, has been crowned with general acknowledgement of the principle of equality and equal security in international relations. But we can understand why the noisy campaign now launched by the Washington "hawks" and their West European confederates aimed at "putting a stop to detente" is encountering increasingly active resistance.

Sensible politicians--even among the representatives of West Europe's ruling classes--are becoming increasingly aware how hopeless and dangerous to them Washington's attempts are to turn back the development of international relations from detente to cold war. This realization became graphically clear in particular over Washington's declared blockade against the varied ties which were established and have been developing in recent years between the countries of East and West.

Almost 60 years ago, on 23 December 1921, addressing the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, V.I. Lenin said: "Did they not threaten to surround us with barbed wire so that we could have no economic relations? Didn't they say: 'They were not afraid of war, so we will take them by blockade'?"

"Comrades, in these past 4 years we have seen many threats, and such terrible threats that we can hardly fear just one of them. As regards the blockade, experience has shown that it is not clear for whom it is more difficult: for the blockaded or the blockader."

The capitalist states which tried to blockade us had to abandon the venture. Now, having forgotten that lesson the Washington administration has again tried to "punish" the Soviet Union by economic sanctions, presumptuously calculating that the U.S. allies would unite with it. But it has all turned out differently. As the New York TIMES acknowledged recently, "During the 6 months or so since President Carter applied the weapon of trade restrictions, these restrictions have proved more than a little troublesome (!). Politically they are basically not producing any results."

American farmers, workers and industrialists, deprived of profitable orders, have suffered from these restrictions. "Before the introduction of trade restrictions," the New York TIMES wrote, "the Department of Commerce's Bureau of East-West Trade considered that the volume of exports to the Soviet Union in 1980 would grow to \$4.8 billion from \$3.6 billion in 1979; however, the volume of these exports could now be reduced to \$1.5 billion."

As for the U.S. allies, they did not follow Washington's calls for "sanctions" blindly, not without reason considering them unwise, and it has turned out to their gain. [paragraph continues]

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"Introducing economic sanctions means introducing them against yourself, without causing the USSR any real harm. Can this be sensible?" Thus French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet answered a question from a journalist from the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK to illustrate "why France has not introduced economic sanctions against the Russians."

At that time the FRG was concluding a program of broad long-term economic cooperation with us. As is well known, this elaboration was envisaged by the 1978 agreement signed during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. In implementation of this agreement a long-term program of main directions for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG in the economic and industrial spheres was signed during the visit to Moscow by the FRG chancellor and foreign minister. Our economic cooperation with other West European countries is continuing to develop actively.

Life is a good teacher. But for its lessons to benefit those for whom they are intended, the latter must be good students. The more farsighted people in the United States have already abandoned illusions associated with plans for world domination--this is eloquently expressed in a rather more recent speech at Harvard by former Secretary of State Vance, who resigned in protest against the Washington administration's actions which were harming America itself.

The facts show, however, that the Washington "hawks," ignoring not only the danger to their own allies but also the warnings of sensible American figures, are stubbornly continuing their dangerous attempts to shake the edifice of detente and international cooperation which took so much hard work to build during the seventies.

It is all the more important under these conditions to intensify even further vigorous action by all peace-loving forces against this dangerous policy.

KUZNETSOV ASSAILS U.S. OLYMPIC 'BLASPHEMY'

LD291700 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

U.S. Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick handed on Monday to Donald Miller, executive director of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, a check for four million dollars. The official announcement has been that the money is intended for the development of Olympic movement in the United States.

This broadly publicised measure, however, had all the makings of a blasphemy. It demonstrated once again the extent to which the shopkeeper mentality has affected U.S. politicians who think that money can buy anything, including sports pride. By forcing U.S. athletes to give up participation in honest sports competitions of the 22nd Summer Olympics, these politicians are now trying to "console" sportsmen with financial hand outs.

No amount of money, however, can heal the deep moral trauma inflicted on U.S. sportsmen by U.S. politicians who, in the pursuit of their ulterior motives, deprived U.S. athletes of the possibility to demonstrate their sports skills in Moscow after the long four years of training. Many of these sportsmen were deprived by the administration's decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics of the possibility to participate in the Olympic games once in a life time.

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"We are angered by the fact that our interests were neglected in the course of a political campaign as a result of which the U.S. national team does not participate in the 22nd Olympic games", says a statement made by the U.S. track-and-field Olympic team. Other U.S. Olympic sportsmen share this view.

That is why the clinking of the coins handed out by Philip Klutznik to the U.S. National Olympic Committee is like a funeral knell to the hopes of U.S. athletes to get Olympic medals of the 22nd Summer Olympiad, which were not destined to come true.

BROWN SPEECH ON MILITARY SPENDING CRITICIZED

LD300051 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1828 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 29 July, (TASS)--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown made a speech in Oakland (California) in which he laid out the military programs of the current Washington administration, which has adopted a course of an all-round increase in the arms race. "In view of our status as a superpower," he said, "our defense needs are global."

Brown tried to portray the policy of unswervingly increasing the country's military spending, which is placing a heavy burden on the shoulders of ordinary Americans, as a credit to the Carter administration. It was with evident pride that he declared that since the administration came to power in 1977 it had achieved annual increases in real military spending. As a result of the implementation of the military program worked out by the White House, real U.S. military spending will grow by over 27 percent over the next 5 years.

The defense secretary indicated that U.S. military plans provide for the strengthening and expansion of all facets of the country's armed forces, primarily strategic nuclear forces. He again confirmed the illegal hegemonist claims of the Washington administration, which has declared almost the entire world to be a sphere of "vital interests" for the United States. The Pentagon boss showed special interest in the Near and Middle East. He reported that the Pentagon was sending enough equipment to the Indian Ocean to support a marine brigade and several air force squadrons. Brown stressed that the United States has already concentrated very substantial naval forces in the Indian Ocean and that it is also conducting talks with a number of countries in this region about obtaining access to their military ports and airbases.

Local observers note that the defense secretary's speech is connected with President Carter's election campaign. It is no coincidence that the Pentagon boss sharply criticized the military-political concepts in the Republican Party's election platform, which stresses the need to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Brown stated in this connection that such appeals are "unrealistic, oversimplified and dangerous." Stressing that it is impossible to achieve such superiority, he noted that "there cannot be a return to the days when the United States possessed a nuclear monopoly." "There can be no winners in a full-scale arms race," he said.

Meanwhile, all the speeches made by the defense secretary testify virtually to the opposite. The administration's military programs that he has set out as well as the course of the White House aimed at building up the arms race testify to the fact that the Carter administration itself is doing everything to alter the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States and is trying to achieve its own military superiority. Suffice it to say that in the coming 1981 fiscal year alone an unprecedented sum--\$171.5 billion--is being allocated for military purposes. Whatever Brown calls the administration's policy, which in his own words is a "policy of peace by means of force," this does not alter its militarist, aggressive and dangerous essence.

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U.S. HYPOCRISY, CYNICISM REGARDING SHAH VIEWED

LD291952 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 29, TASS--Now when the former shah of Iran is dead, official Washington which supported the bloody dictator in every possible way is trying to picture the whole affair in such a way as if the United States had no relation whatsoever to the Iranian dictator. If one looks at it Washington's way, there have been no 27 years of invariable support for the Pahlavi family by several successive U.S. presidents, including J. Carter who called the shah "our close friend and ally". Answering the question whether the multibillion riches stolen by the shah and exported to the United States will be returned to Iran, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department hypocritically said that the Iranian side allegedly was in a position to start legal procedure with the aim of returning the treasures to Iran. But really, there is no limit to cynicism of official Washington:

It is common knowledge that the shah was not robbing his own country alone. He did so with active help from U.S. banks and monopolies. The U.S. press admits that the former shah, brought to power in Iran by a bloodshedding coup d'etat staged with the assistance of U.S. CIA, turned his own country into the field of operation of U.S. monopolies which for a period of 25 years were engaged in uncontrolled plunder of the country. As to the assets worth tens of billion dollars exported by the shah during his flight from Iran, they have grounded in U.S. banks, above all, in Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank. Observers maintain that the banks will be reluctant to part with those riches.

Moreover, the United States has long ago started a direct squandering of the Iranian assets which were frozen in U.S. banks at the order of President Carter. Thus, the House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the President to "open" Iranian assets for settling financial claims of U.S. citizens to Iran. Among those who can make such claims are all the participants in the shameful armed raid against Iran, relatives of the servicemen who died during this abortive operation, as well as individual companies. According to the press, there are already more than 200 law suits lodged with Washington's Federal District Court. Those law suits lay "financial claims" to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Recently the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended the Pentagon to take 41 million dollars out of the Iranian assets in order to pay for "Phoenix" missiles--to the U.S. Navy. The point is that the former shah purchased the missiles to the above-mentioned sum but they have not been shipped in view of the ban on arms deliveries to Iran imposed by the White House.

MURAVYEV CONDEMNS ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN MOMBASA

LD292226 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--TASS commentator Vycheslav Muravyev writes:

A Pentagon spokesman said on Monday that five U.S. landingships arrived at the Kenyan port of Mombasa, carrying 1,800 marines, heavy tanks, helicopters and artillery. It was already reported that the United States deployed various equipment and machines necessary for the 12 thousand marines on Diego Garcia, at the biggest naval base in the Indian Ocean.

The United States apparently continues to accelerate its military build-up in this part of the world, conducting it under the pretext of protecting oil routes coming from the Near and Middle East. At the same time Washington is making open statements of its readiness to resort to a military intervention in any part of the world, where the development of events goes contrary to the U.S. interests. Washington's declarations of "peaceful purposes" are merely called upon to cover up the U.S. staking on its military might in achieving its aims and the U.S. continued build-up of tension in the Indian Ocean.

U.S. officials repeatedly stressed that the rapid development force could be used to seize raw material sources, support "friendly regimes in their struggle against guerrillas" and to protect the interests of American monopolies abroad. Thus, for example, the United States is preparing plans for the seizure of oil fields in the Arabian Peninsula, up to the occupation of Riyadh, the capital of sovereign Saudi Arabia, in case oil supplies from the area to the West are stopped.

It is easy to trade in the policy of the military build-up in the Indian Ocean the wish of certain quarters in the United States to secure for their country the role of world gendarme, using the notorious "gunboat diplomacy".

Hardly anyone will believe the assurances given by official Washington that the build-up of its military forces in the Indian Ocean will provide for them the role of "a peace-maker". Facts demonstrate that the true aims of these actions are to intimidate the countries of the region, using ruthless methods, and make them follow the course of the American policy.

'SCANDALS' INVOLVING CARTER, CALL FOR OPEN CONVENTION NOTED

LD292225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 29 July, (TASS)--At a press conference held here a group of Democratic congressmen has announced the setting-up of a committee for the conduct of an "open" Democratic Party convention.

The party's national convention, which will decide the question of the official Democratic candidate for the presidency, will convene in New York on 11 August. If the convention is proclaimed "open," this means that the delegates will be freed from the obligation to vote for their "own" candidate, for whom they expressed a preference at the primary elections in the states. In that case other candidates could be put forward. Among these political observers are naming Vice President W. Mondale, Secretary of State E. Muskie, Senator H. Jackson and member of the House of Representatives, M. Udall.

The White House has distributed a letter from W. Mondale in which he affirms that he does not intend to stand as a party candidate for the presidency, and will support J. Carter. The other previously cited eminent figures from the Democratic Party are silent as regards their plans. The reason behind the movement, which is growing inside the Democratic Party, for an "open" convention is the domestic and foreign policy of the present White House occupant who is rapidly losing the support of the voters, as well as the loud political scandal around the "affair" concerning the President's brother Billy. The latter has been caught illegally receiving large bribes from one of the Arab countries.

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Meanwhile "Billygate," as the press has christened the present scandal by analogy with the sadly renowned "Watergate," is acquiring an ever-increasing scale. The B. Carter "affair" was discussed at the latest cabinet session.

Today an investigation is to begin into the illegal machinations of the close relative of the President by a specially and purposefully created Senate subcommittee. At the same time, as has been reported by the leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives J. Wright, documents on the B. Carter "affair" have been requested by the Judiciary Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, which also intend to hold their own investigation.

Seriously alarmed by the unfavorable consequences of the scandal for achieving the reelection of the President, the White House is putting pressure on the congressmen who are to investigate the B. Carter "affair." White House Press Secretary J. Powell, significantly enough, "recommended" the members of the Senate subcommittee to take "care." He threatened that if they do not the administration might publish compromising information on payments to certain members of Congress by one of the Arab countries attempting to obtain American supplies advantageous for them.

Meanwhile the press reports that not only B. Carter but also the President himself has resorted to the services of the rich Arab countries. For instance, the Washington POST writes that several years ago J. Carter availed himself of "financial advantages" granted to him by a "benefactor from Saudi Arabia."

Referring to a secret report prepared by one of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee the newspaper cites the history of this affair. Some years ago a certain (G. Faraon), closely connected with the Saudi royal family, bought up 98.4 percent of the shares of the National Bank of Georgia, the main customer of which was the present President J. Carter. In the opinion of financial circles, the report stresses, (G. Faraon) was acting on the direct instructions of the royal family, which managed to obtain confidential materials on the financial condition of the President. The Carter clan owed the bank a significant sum.

At that time, the Washington POST notes, these facts were concealed from the public, to whom he promised to grant complete information on his financial position. They were silent about this in Saudi Arabia too. Moreover, the new owner of the National Bank of Georgia provided conditions for J. Carter's repayment loans in such a way that the President's family would receive around \$60,000 profit.

"It should be considered a disgrace," concludes the Senate Judiciary Committee official in his report, "that the President got tied up in financial obligations with a foreign state."

CARTER 'ALMOST CERTAINLY' WILL LOSE TO REAGAN

LD300020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] According to UPI, the group of Democrats in the U.S. Congress who advocate the staging of an open Democratic Party convention are stepping up their activities. They have announced the organization of a media campaign to be funded to the tune of \$200,000.

An open convention will release delegates from their obligation to vote for the candidate whom they supported during the primary elections. This scenario is damaging to the renomination prospects of President Carter.

As is well known, he has to all intents and purposes secured for himself automatic renomination for president by the Democratic Party. However, faith in him has been so undermined because of failures in foreign and domestic policies that doubts have arisen as to his ability to defeat the Republican Reagan. Carter is well behind Reagan in public opinion polls and will almost certainly lose to him in the elections. The fact that the idea of an open convention, which arose among rank and file Democrats, has also begun to meet with the support of members of the Congress testifies to the seriousness of the situation.

GOP FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM 'CANNOT FAIL TO AROUSE CONCERN'

LD291419 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 24 Jul 80 p 17

[Report by Yuriy Romantsov: "The Republicans' Steps to Power--Arms, Arms and More Arms"]

[Excerpts] The Republicans' "Ship" Is Steering a Dangerous Course

The convention criticized the present administration for foreign policy failures, for inconsistency and for "weakness." But the Republicans could do nothing better than to put all America's ills down to the fact that the United States is "lagging behind" the USSR in the military sphere--a situation which Carter brought about by failing to "rebuff" the Soviet Union firmly enough. The "hawks" who now determine the Republican Party's course are striving, on this pretext, to "validate" Washington's imperial ambitions and claims to so-called "world leadership."

The Republicans' foreign policy concepts, as approved by the convention in the current election platform, merit special mention. From the preface to the final page the party program is crammed with brazen anti-Sovietism, chauvinism and militarism. The Republican's views of the positive--but unfavorable as far as the U.S. ruling circles are concerned--processes taking place in the world--the emergence of new independent states, the successes of national liberation movements, the growth of the prestige and influence of the socialist community and Washington's allies' refusal to blindly follow in its wake--are summed up in the most primitive and thoroughly fraudulent formula: "intrigues of international communism."

"The main responsibility of any American president," the New York TIMES writes, "is in the foreign policy sphere. In this sphere, as in the sphere of the economy, the Republican Party Convention found a theme which helps to rally the Republicans, namely--J. Carter's incompetence. Carter's track record in this sphere certainly merits criticism. But can the likely alternative be described as reassuring? No, if you analyze Ronald Reagan's speeches. It is his conviction that behind the scenes in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the violence in Ireland, the racial disorders in South Africa are...the Russians. Needless to say, this view of the international situation is completely divorced from reality."

The Republican Party's foreign policy and military programs cannot fail to inspire fears in any sensible person. "If you believe Reagan and his main military advisers," the Washington POST newspaper notes, "they are prepared to lead the United States along the path of the biggest arms buildup since the time, three decades ago, when the nuclear age dawned." The pledge enshrined in the Republicans' platform to immediately start production and deployment of MX missiles, strategic cruise missiles and the B-1 strategic bomber and to deploy in Western Europe medium-range cruise missiles, ballistic missiles and neutron weapons pursues the overt goal of achieving "military superiority" over the Soviet Union. As for talks with the USSR in the arms limitation sphere, the Republican Party opposes the holding of such talks until such superiority is achieved.

There is sharp criticism of the SALT II treaty, whose foundations were laid in the course of talks held between our two countries during the period when the previous Republican administration was in power; certain other Soviet-American agreements are also called in question. The intention is openly declared of interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, stepping up subversive ideological activity against them and activating the work of the American intelligence services.

In other words, in a number of the most important aspects of international policy this party has slipped back toward the troglodytic positions on which it fought--and lost--the election battles in 1964. The Republican Party has departed from the principle of the military-strategic equilibrium of forces with the Soviet Union which was acknowledged by the Republican administrations of Nixon and Ford. In the opinion of the prominent observer J. Reston, the present views of the party leadership "reflect nostalgia for a world which has receded into the past, rather than thoughts of the future," while the Pittsburgh press newspaper called the authors of the new platform "troglodytes" outright.

The Impossible Dream of the "Pax Americana"

There can be no doubt that the Republic's claim to military superiority over the USSR cannot be realized. Such claims, commentators stress, have been made repeatedly in the past. The invariable consequence has been only a stepping up of the arms race and an exacerbation of tension in the world. In an editorial the New York TIMES notes the unrealistic and dangerous nature of the gamble on "restoring America's military superiority." "Surely those who drew up the draft Republican platform," the newspaper writes, cannot really suppose that if America suddenly starts spending billions on major new weapons systems, the Russians will look on passively? The Russians can create major new arms systems too."

The foreign course which the Republican Party is offering the American voter has significant similarities with the adventurist, aggressive course now being implemented in practice by the Democrats' administration. What this has led to is well known. J. Carter personally and the Democratic Party as a whole have lost the support they enjoyed among Americans immediately after coming to power in 1977. It is doubtful whether the Republicans will be able to win dividends with the same policy as undermined the Democrats' positions. The program adopted in Detroit is clearly written at the dictation of the military-industrial monopolies, belligerent militarists and reactionary circles of American imperialism. Its practical implementation would be fraught with tremendous danger to the American people and the cause of peace throughout the world.

In the corridors at the convention, American journalists well versed in questions of the strategy and tactics of election battle advised us not to pay particular attention to the party political platforms, assuring us that "nobody reads them" and "nobody follows them." Their advice is to follow the evolution of R. Reagan's public statements as the election approaches. However far to the right the Republican candidate and his immediate entourage may go in their world outlook, our colleagues said, they will have to reckon with prevailing sentiments in the United States and with the state of affairs which has become established in the world.

Of course, the value of election platforms in America is well known. But militarist and chauvinist hysteria is being fanned with particular force in America today. In these conditions the new Republican Party program, based on the concept--highly dangerous to mankind--of the "Pax Americana" ("peace American-style"), cannot fail to arouse concern.

GRIBACHEV PRESENTS REAGAN 'BIOGRAPHY'; STANCE ON ISSUES

LD291109 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30 25 Jul 80 pp 6-7

[V. Gribachev article: "Ronald Reagan's Third Attempt"]

[Text] During the current American election campaign journalists have recalled the words spoken in 1908 by the well-known lawyer Clarence Darrow: "When I was a boy I was told that anyone can become president. Today I am beginning to believe it." Darrow's words are being recalled 72 years on in the desire to express the nation's dissatisfaction with the choice presented to it. For today either Democrat James Carter, whose foreign policy is built on crises which he himself has created, or Republican Ronald Reagan, twice rejected by his party and with no experience in the foreign policy sphere, could become President. Quite recently the Chicago TRIBUNE reported that 60 percent of voters voiced the hope that the matter would not involve a choice between those contenders. Following the Republican Convention in Detroit, these hopes have been halved.

Hollywood Career

No one now rules out the possibility that Ronald Reagan could become the 40th U.S. President. If he is elected, the leading publications will, as is customary, give readers his biography. As it happens, much is known about R. Reagan even today.

Former Actor?

He became an actor by chance. After graduating from college, he got a job as a radio sports commentator. He was noticed by an employee of the Warner Brothers movie corporation who was struck by Reagan's pleasant appearance. After screen tests his role was determined--that of the "typical American." He made more than 50 movies, which are little known to the present generation of Americans but which are shown sometimes to boost the popularity of the present politician.

Present Politician?

Reagan's first experience of political activity came in 1947, when he readily took the witness stand in the "Committee on Un-American Activities," which exposed "the influence of communists in the movie industry." He soon became president of the Screen Actors Guild. The "Hollywood purge" was carried out during his presidency: The expulsion of actors who were unable to disprove the charges of communist activity brought against them.

Reagan readily undertook to narrate anticommunist television programs, attended gatherings of the "Christian anticommunist crusade" and in 1962 joined the election campaign of John Russello, a leader of the John Birch Society, who was running for Congress. It was then that he definitely proclaimed his allegiance to the Republican Party.

Reagan achieved more in politics than in the movies. In 1964 he decided to support Barry Goldwater, who was running for president under the slogan "Extremism Is No Sin." Goldwater failed, but in 1966 Ronald Reagan took the first important step in his political career: He was elected governor of the State of California. Incidentally, during the election campaign he endeavored to dissociate himself from Goldwater's extremism. There then followed two unsuccessful attempts to become president: In 1968 the Republicans preferred Richard Nixon to him; in 1976 he lost the struggle for the presidential nomination to Gerald Ford.

Athletes put the maximum effort and will into the third attempt. To judge by Reagan's activeness, he has now elevated this sporting principle to the rank of his policy.

"Man of the Middle"

Reagan declared 15 years ago: "I am not a politician. I am an ordinary citizen with a profound belief that politicians bring us a multitude of misfortunes."

Nonetheless, he now wants to change from being an "ordinary citizen" to being a politician, and one of a quite definite tendency too. Thus, alluding to Reagan's rightwing views, John Anderson (an independent presidential candidate) declared in March: Ronald Reagan's nomination would mean "political suicide" for the party. TIME magazine reported at the same time: Some specialists "have long been certain that if he gets the nomination, the Republican Party will repeat Goldwater's suicidal campaign."

As yet, however, there is no sign that the Republicans have decided on deliberate defeat. Moreover, certain public opinion polls show that the voters prefer Ronald Reagan to Jimmy Carter. The forecast of John Anderson and TIME magazine is not coming true. Why?

First, a member of the Republican Party's National Committee from New York State declares, the Republicans are thirsting for victory. "Even those who consider Reagan too rightwing will support him in a general election," he believes.

Second, in the opinion of commentators, not for a long time has an opposition party had such a splendid opportunity to criticize the ruling party. Americans today are dissatisfied with the catastrophic growth of prices, taxes, unemployment and interest rates and are uncertain of their future and that of their children. In short, it is a question of a very real crisis within the country which is being added to by the crisis of the system of its international relations.

The increase in the Republican candidate's chances is accounted for by the fact that Americans are disenchanted with the present administration's policy and want changes. And Reagan offers them "simple solutions." Recently, according to the New York TIMES, he has been "carefully playing down the most controversial aspects of his conservative views. Furthermore, he does not appear in the role of an advocate of a strict philosophical system but seeks to appear simply as a nice guy."

Exactly 1 year ago commentators were already making the "first rough assessment" of the future candidate's views and came to the conclusion that he seems "less aggressive in the foreign policy sphere than in 1976." For Reagan had warned in his chief foreign policy speech in the 1976 election: "The enemy at our door is artful and ready for battle." There is no need to explain who was designated the enemy.... The present leaders of the Republican election campaign are endeavoring to depict their candidate as a "man of the middle."

Sideways Step

The results of the Republican Convention, which ended in Detroit 18 July, are well known. All the blame for the annual rate of inflation, which has increased under the Carter administration from 4.8 to 18 percent, was placed on the Democrats, as well as the blame for unemployment, which has hit 8 million Americans. The Republicans accused their rivals of ruining farms. This is an American election tradition: It is always necessary to show the voters what a mistake they made 4 years ago by "backing the wrong team."

These rules also envisage promises. The Republicans have repeated the 1976 program and are passing it off as a new one-- since the internal problems besetting America have remained the same or grown deeper.

In the foreign policy sphere, on the other hand, the Republicans are seeking to make their own "contribution." A return to the "from a position of strength" strategy, the speediest production of MX missiles, the B-1 strategic bomber or another one not inferior to it and all varieties of cruise missiles, the deployment of a new generation of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and, finally, production of the neutron bomb....

The achievement of military superiority is formulated as the chief aim of U.S. policy with regard to the Soviet Union. The SALT II treaty? A year ago Reagan called it "a bad treaty." In his eyes this document has only become worse over the year. "As soon as we clearly demonstrate to the Soviet leadership that we are fully resolved to compete, the arms control talks will once again have a chance of success," Reagan declared several months ago.

Commentators point out that Reagan relies on his entourage in foreign policy activities. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE considers his 68 advisers a bunch of diehard cold war disciples.

'FAILURE' OF CANADIAN BOYCOTT, GRAIN EMBARGO REPORTED

LD291252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Our correspondent Vladimir Osetrov reports from Canada:

The Canadian bourgeois propaganda machine, preparing for the Olympic games in Moscow, tried to give the citizens the impression that the Washington-imposed Olympic boycott would be successful and would hurt the Soviet Union considerably. Now, after the Olympic games had gotten into their stride and are attracting the attention of people from all over the world, Canadian propagandists are forced to beat a retreat. Many of them admit, willy-nilly, that the Olympic boycott has been a resounding fiasco. Attempts by U.S. President Carter to organize a general boycott of the Soviet Union, writes the Montreal paper (INQUIRER), have met with complete failure the Moscow Olympic games will pass off successfully. Summing up American policy with regard to the Soviet Union, (INQUIRER) concludes that it has been accompanied by a series of serious setbacks.

The embargo on deliveries of grain to the USSR has, in the paper's opinion, ended with a complete defeat. This embargo enormously harmed American farmers, placing many of them on the brink of bankruptcy.

The embargo had disastrous consequences for Canadian farmers too. According to Saskatchewan University economists, peasants [as heard] losses have amounted to some \$65 million. Many farmers ended up in debt. Having at long last understood the disastrous consequences of the grain embargo for the country, Canadian authorities lifted it last week. Now the question of lifting other measures aimed against the Soviet Union, adopted unilaterally by Carter's administration and imposed by the United States on certain other Western countries, is on the agenda of the day, points out the paper.

PRC-U.S. TEXTILE AGREEMENT TO CAUSE ECONOMIC LOSSES

OW300647 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the U.S. President announced that representatives of the PRC and the United States will sign a bilateral agreement in Washington this week on U.S. import of Chinese textile goods. In this connection, our station observer Lazhin writes:

Presently, textile products and ready-made clothing account for one-half of China's total exports to the United States and earn \$200 million for Beijing annually, surpassing all ASEAN countries' textile exports to the United States. According to reports from Washington, still more Chinese textile goods will be exported to the United States as soon as the agreement takes effect. It suggests that Washington has made certain concessions to Beijing in order to end their marathon negotiations on textile imports from China.

The fact that the United States has increased its textile imports from China at a time when its domestic market has surplus textile goods in stock means that Washington will have to cut the quotas for other countries. This will inflict economic losses on the textile exporting ASEAN countries and Hong Kong.

American companies' imports of China-made men's shirts increased by nearly 100 percent sometime last year while Washington, in its dialogue with ASEAN countries, refused to increase its imports from Southeast Asian countries. Brushing aside the opposition of the developing countries, West European nations also doubled their import of Chinese textile products last year. As a result of Japan's granting China Most-Favored-Nation status in trade last April, it is expected that large quantities of Chinese textile goods and ready-made clothing will soon pour into Japanese markets.

The core of the issue is that Beijing has controlled the Chinese workers' wage scale at the level of about 80 percent of the wage level of the textile workers in ASEAN countries. This makes it possible for the Beijing leaders to sell Chinese textiles and ready-made clothing at very low prices--lower than the cost of such items produced in Southeast Asian countries.

Beijing leaders have controlled China's domestic consumption. The Chinese people can only use cloth rationing tickets to buy cotton cloth and ready-made clothing. Each can buy 5 or 6 meters of cloth annually. Not long ago, the Chinese paper RENMIN RIBAO flatly refuted the people's demand for more cotton cloth supply. The fact that China has taken effective measures to develop its textile industry suggests that the Beijing leaders are ready to launch their new offensive on the international textile market.

To satisfy its textile industry's demand for raw material, China has agreed with the United States to increase the former's import of U.S. cotton by more than double this year. All this has made China one of the ASEAN countries' principal rivals.

SHANGHAI AIR DEFENSE EXHIBITION DENOUNCED AS 'ANTI-SOVIET'

OW290242 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] An air defense exhibition was held in Shanghai recently. The purpose of the exhibition was to imbue Chinese military and civilian sectors with an anti-Soviet mentality and to publicize the need for war preparedness. At the exhibition sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, various kinds of charts and so-called graphic materials were on display in an all-out effort to propagandize what China calls the "threat from the north." In this connection, our station commentator (Svetlanin) writes?:

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The location selected by the Beijing propaganda organization to hold this anti-Soviet exhibition was improper. Long-time residents and servicemen of the older generation in Shanghai may well recall who safeguarded China's largest industrial and economic center in 1950 from air raids launched by the U.S.-Chiang Air Force. It was Soviet pilots who defended Shanghai from such raids. At the request of the Chinese government, 19 Soviet aviation groups flew to China. Besides defending the airspace in the Shanghai area, Soviet pilots organized reliable air defense systems in an effort to deal blows to the U.S.-Chiang air pirates.

Today Beijing's propaganda machine is trying to make the residents of Shanghai and the people elsewhere in the country believe that the Soviet Union constitutes a "threat" to China. Dear listeners, please understand that in the 1950's the Soviet Union, ignoring its own needs, agreed with China to help build its armed forces and safeguard its security. Was the Soviet effort designed to invade China later? I believe that every intellectually sound Chinese fighter would give a negative answer to this question.

The history of the past 20 years has proved that Mao Zedong and his successors have pursued a policy to militarize the whole of China in an effort to pursue a goal in the international arena that is detrimental to the interests of the Chinese people. Under the smokescreen of their activities in the international area, they are pushing an anti-Soviet mentality.

HISTORIAN DENIES PRC FOREIGN POLICY 'SOFTENING'

LD292234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 July (TASS)--"The essence of the current policy of China has remained unchanged" writes Soviet historian Georgiy Mosko, refuting the assertion of certain circles in the West which are attempting to convince world public opinion that some "softening" has allegedly appeared in China's foreign policy, that its leaders have allegedly given up the most odious of the militarist appeals of the period of Mao Zedong's rule.

"Great power hegemonism continues to be the pivot around which the political actions of the 'neo'-Maoist leaders of the PRC, both inside the country and in the international arena, are concentrated."

"The implementation of the strategic plans of Beijing is in practice primarily linked with the use of armed violence, militarism and war. It has been calculated that of the 30 military conflicts which have taken place in Asia since the end of World War II, 19 were unleashed through the fault of China. Acute tension in any form, including armed clashes and provocations, is needed by the Maoists to whip up the militarist psychosis within the country, to force the escalation of military might and preparation for war. It is believed in Beijing that whipping up tension across the globe will sooner or later lead to thermonuclear war, as a result of which China will acquire the desired opportunity to establish its 'new order' in the world."

"It is difficult to suppose that the West is not taking account of these openly hegemonist ways of Beijing's," continues the author, "however, the logic of the class struggle obliges imperialism and reaction to seek and find allies among those who in any way oppose themselves to world socialism and the international communist and national liberation movement. It is not therefore surprising that there are some among Western politicians who are ready not only to hand out indulgences for the Maoists' militarist preparations but also to take the most direct part in them. In its turn the Chinese leadership, experiencing a lack of material opportunities to foist its will on other peoples, seeks and greets with open arms proposals from imperialist powers concerning military-economic and military-political cooperation."

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KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH INDIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

ID292015 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--The strengthening of peace and the successes of the liberation struggle of peoples give rise to a stubborn resistance of the bellicose circles of imperialism, U.S. imperialism, in the first place. Those circles took a course towards speeding up the arms race in order to upset the established correlation of forces in the world in their favour and to the detriment of international detente and security of the peoples. This was stated by representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of India (CPI) at a meeting in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting were on the Soviet side Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, and Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU CC, and on the Indian side--Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, and Indrajit Gupta, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

The representatives of the two parties pointed out that the increase in the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism is accompanied with cooperation with the Chinese expansionists. The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism constitutes a new dangerous phenomenon in world politics--dangerous to the peoples of Asia and the whole of mankind.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPI expressed the firm conviction that in the present-day world there exist objective possibilities and real forces which are capable of preventing slipping down to another 'cold war' and of ensuring peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The combining of the efforts of all peace forces and all people of good will is of much importance for attaining this goal.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPI supported the peace proposals of May 14, 1980, by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on a peaceful political settlement of the existing problems with Pakistan and Iran.

It was also emphasized that the present tension in the Indian Ocean area can be successfully eliminated through demilitarising the Indian Ocean and making it a zone of peace. The elimination of all foreign military bases there is an indispensable condition for that.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPI stressed their readiness to continue to make every effort to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

ID300847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 26 July--The Third PDPA Central Committee Plenum defined the mobilization of the entire party and people to rout the armed gangs and counterrevolutionary underground as the party's main task at the present stage.

The plenum made it incumbent on all provincial, city and district party committees to ensure the unity of party ranks and achieve the elimination of cliquism and factional activity, which hinder the party's unity. It was also noted that a resolute struggle must be waged for the observance of party, state and military discipline, going so far as to exclude guilty persons from the party regardless of the post they hold. The plenum noted that the party's strength is in its unity and organization.

The Central Committee plenum devoted considerable attention to strengthening party leadership of the country's armed forces and the security service and to increasing their militancy.

The plenum instructed the Ministry of the Interior, the Executive Committee of the democratic organization of Afghan youth and provincial and district party committees to devote the necessary attention to forming detachments for the defense of the revolution by means of involving the patriotically minded population.

The plenum also instructed all party organs to conduct publicity work on the plenum's decisions, mobilize all forces for their successful implementation and expose, using actual examples, the savage nature of the counterrevolutionaries and their Washington, Beijing and other patrons.

AFP: DISSIDENT SAKHAROV ISSUES AFGHAN CRISIS PROPOSAL

NC292115 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29 (AFP)--Dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov has sent Soviet chief Leonid Brezhnev a seven-point proposal for ending the Afghan crisis, a crisis that Mr Sakharov said is causing "thousands of deaths" on both the Soviet and Afghan sides.

The text, which foreign correspondents in Moscow received today, was sent from Gorky, where the nobel prizewinning scientist has been assigned to residence.

The proposal called for:

- 1)--An immediate ceasefire in Afghanistan,
- 2)--The Soviet Union to express its readiness to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and have them replaced by United Nations troops,
- 3)--The UN Security Council to guarantee Afghanistan's neutrality,
- 4)--UN member-countries to guarantee asylum to Afghans wishing to emigrate,
- 5)--International economic aid, with Soviet participation, for Afghanistan,
- 6)--The Babrak Karmal government to hand over to a provisional council containing representatives of the Karmal government and rebel movements,
- 7)--Elections supervised by representatives of the present government and rebel groups.

Mr Sakharov pointed out that 104 countries have condemned the Soviet intervention, and he expressed concern over "the stepped-up militarisation in the Soviet Union, despite economic difficulties." He said the Soviet government had made "an enormous mistake in intervening in Afghanistan," whose sovereignty it had "violated."

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PAKISTANI ARMY INTERVENES IN CLASH BETWEEN LOCALS, AFGHANS

LD281448 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 28, TASS--According to reports from Islamabad, units of the Pakistani Army sided with the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces to suppress an armed clash between the local inhabitants, following the clash which occurred in the neighborhood of the town of Nushki, Baluchistan Province. Several local citizens were killed. The Pakistani administration moved to the region motorised units of the regular army.

Lebanese Daily Account

LD291538 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 29, TASS--Fierce clashes occurred on July 13 and 14, this year, between the residents of the Pakistani Province of Baluchistan and Afghan counterrevolutionary bands that ensconced themselves in Pakistani areas bordering on the DRA, the Lebanese newspaper AL-SHAAB reported today with reference to informed circles in Islamabad.

"The clashes were caused by the bandits' robberies and violence upon Pakistani peasants", the newspaper points out. "In result there is loss of life on both sides."

The armed hirelings' arbitrariness in Baluchistan aroused a deep indignation among Pakistan's population. The students and other progressive organizations of Baluchis and Pushtuns applied to the authorities in a demand for immediate liquidation of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' bases on Pakistani soil and for protection of the peasants from piratic raids.

However, as is pointed out by the Arab press, instead of defending their own citizens from the gross arbitrariness of the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum, Pakistani Army units took the side of the armed bandits.

In view of the developments in Baluchistan the student organisations of Pakistan went on a strike of protest.

IZVESTIYA CITES NEPALESE PRAISE FOR SOVIET AID

LD291143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Churgov: "The USSR and Nepal: Firm Basis"]

[Text] A ceremonial public meeting to mark the 24th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and the USSR has been held in Katmandu.

The Soviet Union is the true and disinterested friend of developing Nepal, the well-known Nepalese lawyer (K.P. Bkhandari), chairman of the Nepalese-Soviet Friendship Association, said. Thanks to mutually advantageous and equal cooperation with the USSR, many industrial projects have appeared in Nepal. Many Nepalese specialists have been trained in Soviet higher education establishments and about 500 students are studying in the USSR.

AO PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION

LD281638 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, prime minister of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, has arrived for a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

LE DUAN LEAVES MOSCOW 25 JULY FOR HOME

LD251618 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Le Duan, has left Moscow for home. He was in the Soviet Union on a holiday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD300751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] Manila, 17 July--President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-Philippines Friendship Society headed by N.Ya. Sychev.

During the meeting the president advocated further developing the exchange in the cultural sphere between the Philippines and the Soviet Union and maintaining peace and international security.

A plan for cultural cooperation in 1980-1981 between the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and also the USSR-Philippines Friendship Society was signed during the Soviet delegation's stay in the Philippines.

THAILAND CHIEF FOR REJECTION OF INDOCHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS

BK291300 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Thailand Has Turned Down the Peace Proposal by the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Reportedly Thailand has already turned down the new peace initiatives proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Thailand's negative attitude is amazing. Let us review a little.

The proposals put forward by the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries at the recent conference in Vientiane contained several constructive measures aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. It includes, for example, the Indochinese countries' proposal to the Thai Government for the signing of a treaty of nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and of preventing one country's territory from being used for antagonistic activities against another.

These new initiatives by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are straightforward and free of any hidden motives apart from the three Indochinese countries' desire to live with their neighbors in peace, friendship and neighborly cooperation. But why do some circles among the Bangkok authorities interpret these initiatives as tricks and adopt such a negative attitude against them? Is it possible that the Thai people want to see the situation in the region remain tense?

Thailand's attitude is motivated by outside pressure, that is, from Beijing and Washington. These two have been trying for a long time to pit Thailand and other ASEAN countries against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This policy has been responsible for the growing tension in the Indochinese Peninsula. Beijing has massed a large number of forces along its border with Vietnam and Laos. The Pol Pot remnants who fled into Thailand have been sent back into Kampuchea, under the cover of the voluntary repatriation program for the Kampuchean refugees, to carry out subversion and sabotage. Both Beijing and Washington have carried out deceitful propaganda on the danger of aggression from the three Indochinese countries in order to induce Thailand into adopting militarism. Meanwhile, the United States has accelerated shipments of arms to Thailand.

The truth, according to the assessment of the documents of the Vientiane conference, is that the source of the explosive situation in Southeast Asia is the policy of Beijing which has been trying to dominate the independent Indochinese countries and prevent them from carrying out the task of restoring their livelihood, with full backing from Washington.

By supporting this policy, the Bangkok authorities are going against the interest of their country. Thailand's rejection of the proposal by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to achieve relaxation of regional tension and promote neighborly cooperation can be taken as nothing other than shortsightedness and a lack of a realistic outlook on their part. The Thai people have learned from past experience what great danger they can expect as a result of cooperation with others' adventurist policy against other countries.

THAI AIR FORCE VIOLATES KAMPUCHEAN AIRSPACE

ID262036 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 26, TASS--Planes of Thailand's Airforce violated Kampuchea's air space nearly 50 times from July 13 to 23, making reconnaissance flights over that country's border areas. Simultaneously, the Thai side shelled installations in Kampuchea's territory tens of kilometres from the border, says the statement by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Thai authorities, the statement stresses, are disregarding the proposals of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are aimed at lessening tensions on the border between the two countries. The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea demands that the ruling circles of Thailand immediately end actions crudely violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

SOVIET NAVY INTENDS BUILDUP IN KAMPUCHEA

ID291027 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jul 80 p 5

[Denis Warner dispatch: "Russian Fleet Gains Cambodia Base"]

[Text] Melbourne--The Soviet Navy, which has been using Cam Ranh Bay, on the coast of Vietnam, for its Far Eastern fleet, now intends to build-up its facilities at Kompong Som, Cambodia. Soviet vessels have already begun calling at Kompong Som, although the submarine tender which was moved to Cam Ranh Bay from Vladivostok earlier in the year is still there.

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The change appears to be both diplomatic and tactical: Despite the Soviet use of both Cam Ranh Bay and Danang (for its long range Bear reconnaissance aircraft), the Vietnamese have maintained that the Soviet Union has not had bases on its territory.

Kompong Som, which used to be known as Sihanoukville, is not only in Cambodian territory, which Hanoi denies that it controls, but is more secure. Encircled by the Elephant Mountains in the east and the Cardamomes, in the north and west, it lies at the head of a deep bay. It should be the ideal submarine base that the Soviet Union has long been seeking in east Asian warm waters.

After the Chinese reclaimed Port Arthur in the mid-1950s, Moscow attempted to persuade Beijing to grant base facilities at another port but China refused. As Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated, Moscow began to move some of its installations from Vladivostok, which is dangerously close to the China border, to a base in the Kamchatka Peninsula.

As the new base at Kompong Som is only about 100 miles from the Thai border and could dominate the Gulf of Thailand, not only Bangkok but every other capital in the ASEAN region has reason for concern. The move also complicated the Cambodian issue for countries that have been anxious to dissociate themselves diplomatically from the Khmer Rouge.

FADEYEV: 'IRREVERSIBLE' TRANSFORMATIONS OCCUR IN KAMPUCHEA

LD300923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "The People's Determination"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh---...Like someone who has been dangerously ill returning to life, so Kampuchea's pulse became clearer and steadier day by day, month by month. The fraternal assistance granted by the USSR and the other socialist states from the first days of the country's liberation gave it strength.

Organs of power were created in the republic, which are now elected by the people themselves. Many industrial enterprises resumed work. There are about 50 of them in Phnom Penh alone. The major river port on the Mekong--Phnom Penh Port--and the Port of Kompong Som on the coast are functioning. Fishing artels have caught 20,000 tons of fish. All over the republic's territory bank notes have been brought into circulation, which are intended to stimulate the increase in commodity exchange and production.

The first rice harvest since liberation has been gathered. This year it is planned to devote some 1.5 million hectares to rice. It has been decided to increase the population of pigs to 200,000, and that of hens to 1.6 million. It is also planned to catch 30,000 tons of fish. All this is aimed at improving the people's living standard.

Cultural building is also developing. Some 900,000 children and adults now understand the alphabet. The schools have 15,000 teachers. Three secondary technical education institutions and a medical faculty, whose graduates the republic badly need today, have been opened in Phnom Penh. The health care system is being restored in the country. More than 30 hospitals and 100 medical centers are already open.

The international positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] are also strengthening. This beneficial process is continuing despite all the intrigues of the Kampuchean people's enemies. A clear indication of the growth in the republic's prestige was the official recognition of the PRK by India--the biggest of the nonaligned states--and the establishment of diplomatic relations with that country. The Indian Government's decision accords with the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and helps strengthen the support given to the Kampuchean people in overcoming difficulties and resolving the tasks of restoring the country.

The transformations being implemented in the PRK are not only significant in their scale. They are irreversible. This causes resentment among Kampuchea's enemies and the patrons of the bloody deposed clique, who are trying to erect barriers in the path of the republic, which is being reborn to a new life. The forces of imperialism and expansionism are trying in every way to support the remnants of Pol Pot gangs who have found refuge on Thai territory. Under the pretext of aid to the so-called "refugees," they equip them with all they need to continue subversive actions against the PRK. Provocative machinations are under way with a view to knocking together some kind of "united front" directed against the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council. Attempts are being made to revive the puppet clique by giving it a new face. To this end Pol Pot has been removed from the post of "prime minister" of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," and replaced by Khieu Samphan, who in effect fulfilled the functions of "president" in the bloody regime and bears direct responsibility for the genocide. And now the new "prime minister" is expatiating: "If we had enough time, our efforts would bear fruit." It seems that the 3.5 years during which 3 million innocent Kampucheans were annihilated were not enough for these murderers.

Recently Pol Pot gangs in the guise of "refugees returning voluntarily" are undertaking attempts to penetrate the PRK from Thai territory. U.S. ruling circles and the Beijing leadership have slanderously described incidents on the border between the two states as "Vietnamese-Kampuchean aggression." They hurried to declare their support for the Thai authorities' actions. The United States began shipping a major arms consignment to Thailand immediately.

The forces which were at the origin of the tragedy which struck Kampuchea are now trying to pass themselves off as friends of the Khmer people. Let us recall that at one time the American military, bogged down in the Vietnam adventure, extended military operations onto Kampuchean territory. There followed the barbaric order for the bombing of the peaceful, neutral state. In just over 4 years four-fifths of the enterprises were destroyed, two-thirds of the rubber plantations were ravaged and 80 percent of highways and railroads were put out of action. Some 80 percent of the ricefields were left derelict and the numbers of draft animals reduced by almost two-thirds. More than 600,000 Kampucheans died under the aggressors' bombs. The Beijing hegemonists and their henchmen finished off the destruction of the country.

The course now being followed by Kampuchea cannot be reversed. It is a course of defending independence and building socialism, a course of peaceful cooperation with all countries in the region regardless of their social system. The republic's policy is aimed at consolidating peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. This is enshrined in the draft PRK Constitution, published for nationwide discussion. It says that the new page in the country's history which opened after the victory of January 1979 makes it possible to build a future in accordance with the people's will.

The fact that the government's foreign policy is based on the Kampuchean people's aspirations and their desire to work peacefully in the interests of the country's development was again confirmed by the conference of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation held in Phnom Penh recently. The participants discussed the results of that mass organization's activity recently and outlined the main directions of work in the coming period. Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and minister of national defense, noted the successes achieved by the revolutionary armed forces in eliminating the remnants of Pol Pot gangs. He said that one priority task in national rebirth is the restoration and development of agricultural production and the strengthening of the country's economy.

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The conference demonstrated the cohesion of that organization's ranks and indicated the strengthening of close ties with all strata of the republic's population. The Khmer people will resolutely defend the motherland and thwart any attempts to restore a regime obedient to great-power expansionism and hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism. The PRK again demands an immediate end to all criminal ventures directed against it and calls on Thailand to begin talks with a view to turning the common border into a border of peace and friendship.

Nobody can change the situation in the country--that is the opinion of all Kampuchians you meet today.

...In the very center of Phnom Penh, at the intersection of the capital's main highways, by the monument of independence, many meters high, a red banner flutters. It carries the words from the PRK anthem: "The red banner of Angkor Wat is dyed with the blood of patriots. With this banner we march toward progress, prosperity and the future." Today, when the pressure and subversive activity of external forces have not died down, these words are more precious than ever to all the builders of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea marching toward socialism.

SRI LANKA CP OFFICIAL ON 'PEACE' IN INDIAN OCEAN AREA

LD291720 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, July 29, TASS--"The problems of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace of strengthening security and broadening cooperation between the countries of the region, where more than a third of all people of the world live, takes on a particular urgency now", D.E. Gunasekera, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, secretary of the party's Central Committee, told a TASS correspondent.

"The solution of these problems is obstructed first of all by the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and by the U.S. administration's actions to build up its military potential in the area. The aggressive steps of the most reactionary imperialist circles, steps which are being taken with the Beijing leadership's direct support, fully contradict the aspirations of the peoples of the Indian Ocean area. The intrigues by the USA and its allies directly threaten the security and sovereignty of the littoral states."

"By sending their armed forces to the Indian Ocean, the countries of the West seek to stifle the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa. Intimidating the peoples by the mythical 'Soviet threat', the USA and its allies continue building up their military presence in the region. This arouses a serious concern of the countries of the Indian Ocean area."

"Resolute efforts are essential to make the USA withdraw from the Indian Ocean and eliminate the Pentagon's military bases in the area", D.E. Gunasekera stressed. "Only in that case it is possible to achieve a lasting and durable peace in the Indian Ocean area."

SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV, HUSAK CRIMEA MEETING

LD300135 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] On Monday in the Crimea the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, met with the Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak who is in the Soviet Union on a holiday. A few days earlier Leonid Brezhnev met with the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, also in the Crimea. Here is what our observer Yuriy Shalygin writes:

Crimean meetings between leaders of socialist countries have become an annual event; experience has shown them to be highly effective in promoting interstate cooperation and coordinating foreign policy. Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak paid tribute to the results of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in various fields. They noted especially the scale of economic contacts and the fact that mutually beneficial cooperation in production plays an ever greater role in these contacts. This is precisely the objective of a bilateral program drawn up to cover all of the eighties. Similar long-term programs for cooperation in production have been worked out on a multilateral as well as a bilateral basis among all the socialist countries who are members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Cooperation between socialist nations is a very important factor. It helps to resist all manner of attack by imperialist forces. This often happened in the past and that is what's happening right now but even if the noisy attack launched by these forces against the socialist countries is waning, Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak stated, bellicose circles in the West still seek to spur on the arms race so as to upset the existing balance of strength and to win military superiority. And this, the two leaders warned, poses a grave threat to the security of nations. Needless to say the socialist countries take this circumstance into account. But they have not abandoned their efforts to maintain and promote the easing of tensions. On the contrary they believe such efforts are especially necessary now that the international situation has worsened.

The socialist countries have always worked to promote relaxation. This is their policy of principle and it was confirmed as such at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The latest Soviet proposals for strengthening European security are fully in the spirit of this policy. Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak called for contacts between countries with different social systems to continue and in this context they emphasize the usefulness of the recent Soviet-French and Soviet-West German summit talks.

Turning to Afghanistan, the two leaders voiced their support of the righteous cause of the Afghan people. The proposals advanced by the Afghan Government on 14 May open the doors to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, and the leaders of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia at their meeting stated their countries' readiness to facilitate such a settlement on the basis of those proposals.

REPORT ON VISIT OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD291409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents V. Ardatovskiy and Yu. Fedfanov report under the rubric "Yugoslav Meetings": "The Goods Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade--Some 35 years ago the Ukrainian lad Volodya Sokol met, in his native land, with soldiers from the front who had crossed half of Europe and were now returning home. And he listened and listened to the veterans' stories. And their words about distant Yugoslavia, which resembles us in spirit, in language, in culture and in customs, about that distant yet close country, took root in his heart.

And the frontline soldiers had plenty to talk about. On a day in October, 1944, servicemen of the Soviet Army's 4th Guards' Mechanized Corps and soldiers of the 1st Proletarian Corps of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army burst into Belgrade from the direction of Avala Hill, where the ashes of the unknown soldier are buried. This is how a Yugoslav newspaper described the fierce battles for the capital: "Burned-out Russian tanks in the streets of Belgrade indicate the heroism of the tankmen, who did not begrudge laying down their lives for Belgrade to be liberated with the least possible destruction. The Russian heroes also shed their blood to ensure that as few children and women as possible perished in the struggle for the city's liberation." The feat of the Soviet servicemen who on Yugoslav soil stood their ground to the last for the sake of the peaceful life of future generations is engraved on the hearts of the people of Belgrade.

At that time the stories about the fraternal country took root in the Ukrainian boy's heart.

And now, 35 years later, Vladimir Kharitonovich Sokol, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and machine tool operator at the Dnepr metallurgical plant, from Dneprodzerzhinsk, found himself on hospitable Yugoslav soil as a member of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. At a meeting with his work comrades, workers at the metallurgical combine in Zenica, Vladimir Kharitonovich spoke of how he heard for the first time about distant and close Yugoslavia, how he dreamed of visiting that land and how that dream has now been fulfilled. And this is how he concluded his speech:

"You at your plant, and we at ours make metal. May it be used for tractors and vehicles, for rails and cookware. But may no single kilogram of metal made by workers' peaceful hands be used for evil ends...."

The worker deputy's words were greeted with applause.

We have been relating an episode at just one meeting on Yugoslav soil during the official visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which took place 8-13 July this year.

Talks began on the first day with a delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, headed by D. Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee. Both sides spoke of progress in socialist and communist building in their countries.

"The experience of Soviet-Yugoslav relations," V.V. Kuznetsov said, "has shown that cooperation between the two countries and parties not only accords with their peoples' vital interests but also promotes the cause of peace, detente and socialism in the world."

The two sides exchanged opinions on the question of strengthening European security. It was noted that in this context an important role must be played by the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

On the same day the guests from the Soviet Union were received by C. Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia.

D. Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee presidium, received V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Taking part in the talk were R.I. Kosolapov, member of the Soviet of the Union's Commission on Foreign Affairs and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, and N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia.

An interesting talk took place in the assembly of Serbia. D. Ckrebic, president of the assembly, spoke of the republic's economic development, noting that it plays an important role in Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

The Russian and Serbian peoples' friendship has a history stretching back many centuries. Serbia is the largest--in terms of area and population--of Yugoslavia's six socialist republics. It accounts for one-half of the commodity turnover in Soviet-Yugoslav trade exchange. Nonferrous metals, cables and consumer goods travel eastward from here, across the Danube. Machine tools, aircraft, motor vehicles, petroleum products and chemicals move in the opposite direction, from the Soviet Union. A total of 12 industrial and energy projects have been constructed and commissioned in Serbia with Soviet participation.

Soviet people are frequent guests on Yugoslav soil. This applies to top-level official delegations, to envoys from trade unions, Komsomol and youth organizations and to the numerous visits by cultural workers, writers, athletes and tourist groups, not to mention the Soviet specialists with whose help a whole series of industrial projects have been and are being erected in Yugoslavia. For instance, at the Zenica metallurgical combine, where the meeting described above took place, works a group of Soviet specialists headed by A. A. Komonov, formerly director of the Kramatorsk metallurgical plant. It is with Soviet technical participation that the plant, established back in 1892, has now become the country's largest mining and metallurgical combine. Soviet converters and sintering equipment are in operation in the up-to-date shops.

Zenica City is one of the biggest industrial centers in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This hilly land, clothed in bright, lush vegetation, is beautiful. The small mountains, or big hills, are covered with a green carpet, and are dotted with white rural dwellings under red-tiled roofs. And everywhere you can see the fruits of the industrious peasant's hands: gardens, ripening grainfields, livestock premises.

N. Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina, speaking about the republic at a meeting with the Soviet delegation, stressed that his people entertain the friendliest feelings toward the peoples of the USSR.

The Soviet guests met with R. Dizdarevic, president of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the talk they touched on questions concerning economic cooperation between Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Soviet Union.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation flew into Sarajevo from Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia. Socialist Slovenia is now a region of highly developed metallurgical, machine-building and instrument-making industries. Slovenian furniture and light industry articles have won fame far beyond the country's borders. Slovenia now has 20 higher educational institutions, 5 theaters and a philharmonic society founded in 1702: Beethoven and Haydn, Bach and Dvorak were honorary members.

The short time which the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies spent in Ljubljana was taken up with official talks and friendly conversations with Yugoslav working people. An interesting talk took place in the Assembly of Slovenia, where the Soviet guests were received by its president, M. Kucan.

In his message of congratulations to Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic on his election to the post of president of Yugoslavia, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev wrote: "I am confident that Soviet-Yugoslav relations will continue to develop successfully in the spirit of friendship and all-round cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and of the cause of peace and socialism."

And during the talks held during this visit to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly the confidence was clearly expressed that relations between our countries will develop in the spirit of friendship and cooperation and on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Soviet-Yugoslav documents adopted at summit level.

Yes, we do have differences in certain assessments of foreign policy questions. But decisive significance in Soviet-Yugoslav relations is attached to the fundamental tenet that in international affairs the USSR and Yugoslavia advocate peace and detente, the independence of countries and peoples, and social progress. The fundamental thing in relations between the peoples of our country and the peoples of Yugoslavia is the friendship and cooperation between our parties and our states.

The Yugoslav people with whom the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies spoke took a lively interest in our country's internal affairs. And they willingly shared their successes and concerns.

The Soviet deputies' visit to the Beograd agroindustrial combine was very interesting in this sense. This is a really impressive farm, one of the country's largest. It produces about 150,000 tons of grain a year, 200,000 tons of sugar beets and 300,000 tons of fodder crops. Its livestock units have 50,000 head of cattle and 58,000 pigs.

We were able to witness the threshing of the first hectares of wheat by the combines. We held in our hands the first handfuls of grain. We felt the quality of the ears of grain.

The delegation has shown a movie about the combine. In 1945 a group of enthusiasts began to work 4,500 hectares of unsuitable marsh land, without any equipment base. Now 1 in 6 of the 20,000 Beograd workers is an engineer or technician.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation spent 6 days in friendly Yugoslavia. They were 6 very busy days. All the members of the Soviet delegation participated actively in the meetings with our Yugoslav friends. The vivid description of the land of the far north by L. G. Tynel, chairman of the Chukotskiy Okrugispolkom, was heard with genuine interest in the Assembly of Serbia. Yu. Ta. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, spoke of his republic's successes to the Assembly of Slovenia. O. S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of Kokchetavskiy Kazakhstan CP Obokom, spoke about the Kazakh grain growers' labor in the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Before leaving Yugoslavia in Dubrovnik, V. V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation, said:

"Our meetings with Yugoslav working people made an unforgettable impression on all of us. Everywhere our delegation went it met with cordiality and hospitality. We see this as a manifestation of the Yugoslav peoples' friendly feelings toward the peoples of the Soviet Union. We can assure you that Soviet people entertain the same profound friendly feelings for the Yugoslav working people."

The facts indicate that much has been done in recent years in the development of bilateral Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and that the outstanding contribution to this was made by Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's meeting with the Yugoslav leadership in May of this year was an important new step along this path. The principles elaborated at Soviet-Yugoslav meetings and talks at summit level form the basis for the stable development of friendly relations and cooperation. These principles are clearly set out in the message from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev which the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation conveyed to the Yugoslav leaders.

History and the present day firmly link our policies and the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia. The field of friendship and fraternity has been tilled over many centuries and years, and has now ripened abundantly. And nothing can cause weeds to cover this field of sincerity, cooperation and mutual understanding.

FLEKOVIC-LED CROATIAN DELEGATION VISIT UKRAINE

Reception by Arkhipov

LD251938 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, today in Moscow received a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, led by Petar Flekovic, president of the Croat Assembly's Executive Council. The delegation had arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine SSR. During their stay in the Ukrainian capital Kiev, members of the delegation had been received by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and by Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

Yugoslav guests also visited Yalta and Odessa.

Discussion of Shipping Contract

LD251824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TANJUG--During the talk today between Republican premier of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia Petar Flekovic and Soviet Vice-Premier Arkhipov the possibility was noted for Yugoslav Adriatic shipyards over the next five years to deliver to the Soviet Union merchant vessels of the overall value of 1.5 billion dollars and not 1 billion dollars as originally agreed.

The Yugoslav official set out the readiness of Yugoslav organizations to participate in the complex building of tourist and catering facilities on the Crimea.

The Soviet vice-premier assessed as favourable the participation to date of Yugoslav builders in the construction of tourist facilities in the Soviet Union and expressed the interest in this form of cooperation further continuing.

Departure for Home

AU281020 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, headed by Flekovic, executive council president of the republic's assembly, spent several days in the Ukrainian SSR at the invitation of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. Flekovic was received by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The delegation met Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman. While in the Ukraine's capital city, the delegation inspected the exhibition of Ukrainian national economic achievements, the Elektronmash production association named after Lenin, toured city projects and monuments and saw Kiev Olympic facilities.

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The Yugoslav comrades visited the Crimea and had a conversation in Yaltinskiy Gorispol'kom. The guests visited the Artek International Young Pioneers camp. In Odessa they had a meeting in the oblispolkom, familiarized themselves with the Academician Filatov Institute for Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy, inspected the city and the area of the passenger seaport.

On 25 July the delegation went by plane to Moscow. At the Kremlin it was received by Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Present at the conversation were Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and (Tchivkin), permanent representative of the republic's Council of Ministers to the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegates of the Socialist Republic of Croatia familiarized themselves with Olympic Moscow.

Today the delegation of the Executive Council of Croatia's Assembly, headed by Flekovic, Executive Council president, left for home. At Borispol Airport the guests were seen off by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Boyko, affairs administrator in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Yefimenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary special education; Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; and (Udovenko) Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs. The farewell party included Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH SFRY AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD252314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom today received the Yugoslav ambassador in the Soviet Union Marko Orlandic. On the occasion they held talks in a friendly atmosphere about issues of mutual interest and, in this connection, about the cooperation between the organization of the League of Communists of Belgrade and the CPSU Moscow organization.

SOVIET, POLISH CULTURE MINISTERS MEET, DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD251712 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Today, Petr Demichev, deputy member of the Politburo, and minister of culture of the Soviet Union, received Zygmunt Najdowski, Polish minister of culture and art. Problems concerning further development of cultural contacts between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed in cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR VIEWS FRG AMBITIONS FOR 'BIG FLEET'

LD291425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov commentary under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "A Big Fleet Again"]

[Text] Bonn--Henceforth the German shipyards will be allowed to build warships of all sizes--the conservative newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE used this phrase to open its report on the decision taken by the Western European Union to lift the restrictions banning the construction by the FRG of surface warships of greater than 3,000 tons displacement, and of submarines of greater than 1,800 tons displacement.

The decision, which opens the way for the transformation of the West German state into a major naval power, is motivated by the need to improve the defense capacities of the NATO alliance. However, in reality something else is concealed here. Not long before the present decision, the United States proposed that the FRG should take upon itself a new task in NATO: In addition to guarding the straits from the Baltic Sea into the North Sea, the sea areas along the Norwegian coasts and the northern communication routes between the Arctic and the Atlantic should come under the protection of the FRG naval fleet. This task was justified by referring to the operational necessity to lighten the load of the Americans, who have transferred a considerable part of their fleet to the Persian Gulf.

It turned out however, that the West German Admiralty has long since been preparing for its role, especially since this role is not an entirely new one. Some commanders of the West German naval fleet used to sail under a flag adorned with a swastika through those waters to attack the allied convoys heading for the USSR. Several years ago, DER SPIEGEL reports, the FRG Admiralty drew up a private memorandum on the economic and military significance of the Norwegian Sea. Its authors were particularly attracted by the large reserves of oil and gas, and also the lines of communications of the Soviet northern fleet with the Atlantic. In this connection, it is not surprising that the FRG came out as the initiator of the present decision, which immediately gained the support of the United States. It is not hard to imagine the political consequences of this decision. The military industrial complex, which already has no little weight in the FRG, can squeeze out those industrial and financial circles which in the main prefer mutually beneficial international cooperation in the conditions of relaxation of tension. The NATO militarists want to influence in their favor the process of the struggle developing in the FRG and the whole of West Europe around the cardinal question: What is it to be--peaceful coexistence or the arms race, a new military confrontation?

Anybody with a short memory should recall that the creation of the big fleet opened up the final phase in the preparation of German imperialism for World Wars I and II. Do the lessons of history really serve to repeat mistakes?

KUZNETSOV: FRG HAS BEGUN 'TO SKID OFF' 'HIGHWAY' OF DETENTE

LD291021 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 29 Signed to Press 17 Jul 80 pp 10-11

[VL. Kuznetsov article: "Moscow-Bonn: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Large-scale, dynamic, stable, long-term ties--these are the qualities inherent in the business cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. [paragraph continues]

Qualities so necessary in the age of the broad international division of labor and the scientific and technical revolution. Both countries can be natural partners in solving the major and complex tasks which life places before the international community.

People in the USSR and the FRG are satisfied with the results of business cooperation. (Incidentally, the FRG has become a major supplier to the Moscow Olympics.) But this does not please everyone. Across the ocean, where people see the FRG as one of the main economic rivals and want to weaken it, they eye the development of Soviet-West German contacts with jealousy and envy. They are beside themselves because FRG trade with the CEMA countries is approaching the volume of FRG-U.S. trade. Washington sent Bonn a 30-page document supplementing the so-called "prohibited" list of "strategic goods" established by the NATO Coordinating Committee on East-West trade. The implementation of this document, West Germany's DDP agency writes, citing trade and economic circles, "would entail the almost complete cessation of trade with the East."

The Soviet Union appraises soberly, objectively and with no illusions the policy of an FRG which, particularly of late, has begun to skid off the highway of detente. This has manifested itself primarily in its false appraisal of the causes and essence of the events in and around Afghanistan and in its readiness to offer its territory for the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile systems targeted on the USSR.

Not so long ago it was stated in Bonn at the most authoritative level that they see no danger for themselves in a "Soviet military threat." Not so long ago people there were acknowledging the existence of parity in Europe. Not so long ago Bonn signed, together with the Soviet leaders, a document in which it was stated that military equality is quite enough to ensure security and that neither side should strive for military superiority. And suddenly.... And suddenly the people on the Rhine have begun flaunting their role as a pioneer paving the way for the Pentagon's weapons in West Europe, laying out the red carpet for them on their own territory. "It was Chancellor Schmidt himself who long ago was the first to point to a disruption of the equilibrium in the sphere of medium-range weapons, a disruption posing a danger for the West. It was he who...fought for the NATO decision," K. Boelling, FRG Government spokesman, writes in DIE WELT.

However, Bonn's services to the Pentagon are not rated so highly. Instead of showing gratitude, J. Carter's letter rebuked the head of the Bonn cabinet before his trip to Moscow. The U.S. press is continuing its campaign of reproaching Bonn for "lack of faith" in NATO. "The chancellor," lectures BUSINESS WEEK, "is pursuing a foreign policy which may undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization." At the same time the United States fears that "Schmidt may become infinitely bored with playing the role of Carter's representative in Europe."

The Soviet Union would like to see the FRG as a reliable partner in all matters; both in the development of bilateral relations and in the solution of the major tasks of consolidating peace and security in Europe. The rising graph of the development of Soviet-West German relations since 1970 must not become a declining one. So that this does not happen it is clearly necessary to try to overcome in Bonn that adversary of whom Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said: "Mistrust is the enemy of all mutual understanding." The path to mutual understanding is open. It is still not too late to correct tomorrow what has been done wrong yesterday and today.

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VISIT BY FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION REPORTED

LD291352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0515 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 July (TASS)--A delegation of the French Communist Party (PCF) led by (Marcel Ender), member of the PCF Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 18 through 28 July, in accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the PCF. The delegation acquainted itself with the organization of physical culture and sport in the USSR.

The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and had meetings and talks with the leadership of the USSR Committee for Sport. The French guests went on a trip to Riga where they acquainted themselves with organization of the sports movement in Soviet Latvia. They assessed highly the work being carried out by the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the USSR's public organizations and workers' collectives, aimed at developing mass sport and creating good conditions to improve sports mastery.

The delegation was present at the Olympic opening ceremony. It saw sports competitions. French communists have expressed deep satisfaction in connection with the successful progress of the 22d Olympic games.

YURYEV CRITICIZES REUTER AFGHAN 'MISINFORMATION, SLANDER'

LD291529 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 3

[K. Yuryev article under the rubric "Our Commentary:" "Inciters"]

[Text] Western propaganda has not stopped its malevolent ballyhoo about events in and around Afghanistan. In this discordant but noisy anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan choir, which is conducted by Washington's imperialist circles and which has been activated particularly on the eve of and since the opening of the 1980 Olympics, the role of soloist is allocated more and more frequently to REUTER, the British news agency. Not a day goes by without that agency's teletype producing exaggerated fables, either invented by REUTER itself or fed to it from outside, about the "perfidious plans of the USSR," which has allegedly "invaded Afghanistan in order to push through to the warm seas"; provocative inventions about the Soviet assistance granted to Afghanistan to rebuff outside aggression; and all kinds of rubbish about the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

If you read these fabrications, which have nothing in common with reality, you cannot help wondering: If REUTER has its own correspondent in Afghanistan, why is it that the so-called information--or more accurately, misinformation--about events in and around Afghanistan which REUTER disseminates clearly does not emanate from Kabul but is composed thousands of miles away, on the banks of the Thames?

The REUTER "output" in question can hardly be assessed other than as a kind of "propaganda backup" for the anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan course being implemented by the British ruling circles, following in the wake of Washington's imperialist policy. This course is arousing growing protests among the British public, but is actively welcomed by the enemies of a sovereign, democratic Afghanistan. It is typical that, as is reported from Pakistan, at the latest gathering of the ringleaders of bandit formations intended for dispatch into Afghanistan, one of the participants even proposed appealing to British Prime Minister Thatcher for London to follow Washington and Beijing in giving the counterrevolutionaries "aid in the form of weapons." [paragraph continues]

This proposal was not adopted only because other participants in the "debate" recalled that Afghanistan has been subjected to British intervention more than once and deliveries of weapons from London could allegedly arouse "unsuitable associations" among many Afghans....

Yes, London is opposed to a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It supports bandits and terrorists who are being trained and equipped via U.S. dollars and Chinese yuan for armed attacks on revolutionary Afghanistan, while the seemingly reputable REUTER agency, coming out in support of this course, has in effect become one of the West's main centers for the dissemination of misinformation and slander. An unseemly role, it must be said.

UK 'RELIEVED' BY RESTORATION OF RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

ID292206 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] London, July 29, TASS--It cost British diplomacy a lot of effort, sometimes verging on humiliation, to mend the lately seriously aggravated relations with the long-established ally of official London--Saudi Arabia.

Contacts between the two countries were virtually frozen following the show on British television of the secretly made film, "The Death of a Princess". The film gives a narrow-minded and biased interpretation of the Islamic customs.

The film, a typical sample of British bourgeois propaganda, was an insult to a foreign nation, DAILY EXPRESS points out today. Britain's rude interference into the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia this time cost London dearly in the direct and figurative sense. Not only did Riyadh demand that the British ambassador be recalled to London, it also froze some of its oil shipments across the channel. FINANCIAL TIMES estimates that Britain will lose 100 to 300 million pounds sterling as a result.

Following a long period of messages exchanged between Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lord Carrington, and the Saudi regime, and after two days of talks of Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office Douglas Hurd in Jidda, the Foreign Office announced with unconcealed relief that the relations between the two countries "became normal".

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

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RAFSANJANI ON HOSTAGES; OTHER DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

LD291710 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 29, TASS--Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), in a statement for the press, pointed out that Iran's conflict with the USA does not come to just one person and that the shah's death is not of special significance. He emphasized that the USA remains Iran's enemy. Touching upon the question of the U.S. hostages who are accused of espionage, the president of the Majlis said the question is to be tentatively studied by a special commission set up by the Majlis. The commission is to start functioning next week. Hashem Rafsanjani also stated that the actions of the U.S. police that brutally dealt with a peaceful demonstration of Iranian students in Washington yesterday "will influence the fate of the hostages". During the demonstration, the participants in which were protesting against the U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs, U.S. police arrested about 170 people. The newspaper Tehran TIMES writes that the people and the Government of Iran still demand the return of the shah-plundered fabulous wealth as a major condition for a settlement of the problem of the hostages.

The Majlis at yesterday's closed-door meeting decided to postpone the confirmation of a new prime minister. President Bani-Sadr withdrew Mostafa Mir-Balim's candidature which he had earlier put forward and which was opposed by deputies-members of the Islamic Republican Party. They have a majority of seats in the Majlis. As Bani-Sadr stated, a special committee is to be set up to consider candidacies for the prime minister's office.

After the frustration of the counter-revolutionary conspiracy, the imperialist agents that entrenched themselves in the country are trying to destabilize the situation in Iran by terror. Today a bomb explosion occurred in the Tehran's eastern quarter of Sarahabad. As a result of the explosion several buildings were damaged. Last week powerful explosions occurred in many areas of the Iranian capital. Responsibility for those crimes was claimed by the right-wing extremist organization Forqan closely connected with the U.S. CIA and former agents of the shah's secret police SAVAK.

AFGHAN REBEL GROUPS IN IRAN SEEN ACTING AGAINST REGIME

LD291433 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Beirut, TASS--Information continues to be received here that plans for subversive activity against the lawful government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are continuing to be elaborated in Mashhad on Iranian territory, at the chief military base of the interventionist forces operating against neighboring Afghanistan from Iranian territory. The activities of the counterrevolutionary groupings in Iran, which come under the aforesaid center, are coordinated from the anti-Afghan forces' main headquarters in Peshawar (Pakistan).

The center in Mashhad is directed by representatives of the three main anti-Afghan organizations: Jami'at-e Eslami, Hezb-e Eslami and Harakat-e Eslami. This base of counterrevolution has its military camps in Neyshabur, Sarakhs, Torbat-e Jam and so forth. Mercenary detachments number several thousand men, who have undergone training and learned the skills of handling weapons, crossing the state border, and so forth.

Local informed political circles possess information that the bandit groups being formed on Iranian territory are controlled by the United States and its agents, who use them for a dual purpose: On the one hand, to train gangs operating on the territory of Iran itself against the lawful Iranian Government and on the other, to infiltrate agents into Afghan territory. These same circles believe that the official version of the use of these gangs (infiltration of Afghan territory) is in fact a cover for extending their activities against the Government of Iran itself.

The Mashhad center has its representatives in all provinces of Iran, where persons who agree to work against Afghanistan are actively recruited and processed. The Mashhad center maintains contact with Pakistan through special messengers. Weapons of Chinese and American manufacture are delivered to Iran by way of Pakistan and can be used, at the discretion of the Mashhad center, both for intervention against Afghanistan and for actions inside Iran itself against the Iranian revolution.

The Mashhad center receives orders directly from instructors, including Americans in Peshawar. Ziaul Haq's government sends money through its special services to maintain agents in Iran, who are directly involved in U.S. actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, the armed gangs which have recently grown more active in Iran and are covering their activities with anti-Afghan slogans are equally carrying out subversive work also against the lawful Iranian authorities.

APN DENOUNCES QOTBZADEH STATEMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

AU291132 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 80 p 6

["Ivan Vostokov, APN": "Into Whose Hands Is This Playing?"]

[Text] In calling the withdrawal of a part of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan a "political maneuver," Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Qotbzadeh again showed himself to be a follower of the Afghan counterrevolution and the author of all kinds of fabrications about Soviet policy toward Iran. However, the most surprising thing in the whole matter is that the nature of his statements about the matters mentioned above profoundly agrees with the falsifications of American propaganda and even with the statements of the former shah of Iran. In an interview he gave to the Egyptian periodical OCTOBER, the overthrown monarch stated that, allegedly, there is no threat to Iran from the United States, whereas the opposite is true about the Soviet Union which, according to him, is preparing to occupy Iranian territory.

For some reason the Iranian minister is not worried by the fact that his utterings contradict the facts; nor is he worried by the fact that these utterings suit Iran's enemies. At the same time Qotbzadeh has come out with them at the very moment when ominous U.S. intentions are materializing, namely the plan to create in Iran a "social base" for counterrevolution and to engage that country to an even greater extent in anti-Afghan activities.

Perhaps the counterrevolutionary plot that was recently uncovered and behind which the shadow of the CIA and the Pentagon is sharply outlined, will open the eyes of those in Iran who, in their views of the world, assess "identically" both the United States and the Soviet Union.

KOROVIKO EXAMINES REASONS FOR MONDALE AFRICAN TOUR

LD270956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 5

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentar's Column": "Rejecting Advances"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has been on a week-long tour of four countries in West Africa. There were both political and economic reasons for this latest African trip by one of the leaders of the Washington administration. Africa is one of the important suppliers of minerals to the United States. The U.S. monopolies want to pump out the continent's natural wealth on an ever growing scale and to squeeze out their British and French competitors. It is no coincidence that Nigeria, which in recent years has become the second largest supplier of oil to the United States after Saudi Arabia, was the principal target of the trip.

The retention and expansion of fuel supplies from Nigeria and the other countries of west Africa assumes particularly great importance for the United States in view of the Iranian crisis and the general instability in the Near East. However, large purchases of oil from Nigeria have caused a multibillion dollar deficit in U.S. trade with that country. And Mondale's mission, which included dozens of economists and businessmen, reflected a wish to expand the market for U.S. goods in the most populous country in Africa.

Every appearance in Africa by important officials from Washington is accompanied by a flood of propaganda slogans proclaiming the United States to be the best friend of the independent African countries, the protector of democracy in the world, and so on. On this occasion, too, the vice president tried to portray U.S. policy in this light and at the same time slandered the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for their assistance to the national liberation movement and anti-imperialist forces.

But all these cheap tricks are wearing thin. During Mondale's visit African public opinion and press in vain asked searching questions about the U.S. position on the liberation of Namibia, apartheid in South Africa and the problem of equal economic relations. As expected, the U.S. vice president was unable to give any convincing answers to these questions. After all, it is precisely these questions on which Washington's position runs counter to the fundamental interests of the African peoples.

The Lagos DAILY TIMES noted that Africa is unhappy with U.S. foreign policy. Washington is cooperating more and more openly with the apartheid regime in South Africa and obstructing a just settlement of the problem of Namibia in the interests of the African majority. The United States is doing all it can to resurrect the spirit of the cold war in Africa and elsewhere, it is soliciting military bases on African soil. This is why the attempts to bind independent Africa to the U.S. political course are doomed to failure.

GROMYKO, NGUZA EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON TIES ANNIVERSARY

LD281535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Republic of Zaire state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, have exchanged congratulations telegrams on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Zaire. The telegrams express the hope that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zaire will develop to the benefit of the Soviet and Ziarian peoples.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET FIDEL CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD291415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers:

We send you, Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban communists and all the republic's working people wholehearted fraternal greetings on Cuba's revolutionary holiday--the day of the 26 July 1953 national uprising.

Our party and people have always greatly valued and continue to greatly value Cuba's wonderful revolutionary traditions and outstanding contribution to the peoples' liberation, anti-imperialist movement. The glorious revolutionary spirit of Moncada lives on and is now being embodied in the everyday practice of socialist building and persistent labor in the interests of boosting the national economy and culture and in the practice of reliable defense of the revolutionary gains of the working people's masses.

We note with great satisfaction that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba and between our parties, governments and peoples is developing successfully and fruitfully, on a truly comradely and internationalist basis. We invariably march together, in close unity with all the socialist community countries, in building a new society, in strengthening peace and security and in fighting for just and equitable international relations.

This fraternal cohesion multiplies our strength. It assumes special importance in the face of the new efforts by imperialism and reaction to stop world social progress, worsen the international situation and use the old methods of military threats, pressure and blockade in many areas of the world, the Caribbean included.

We state once again: Cuba is not alone. The solidarity of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the communist and workers parties and the anti-imperialist forces of our time is on its side. Selfless labor in fields and plants, close cohesion around the Communist Party and the revolutionary government, and inflexible determination to defend the socialist homeland are Cubans' worthy and courageous response to the imperialist intrigues.

The lessons and experience of the struggle to liberate the peoples from oppression and exploitation constantly convince us of the need for unity and collaboration among all forces of democracy, socialism and progress. The energetic activity of the Cuban comrades who devote their energy to this historic cause deserves recognition.

On the revolutionary holiday we wish you, Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban communists, and all the people of the Republic of Cuba new achievements in building a socialist society.

May the inviolable friendship and fraternity between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union strengthen!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

CASTRO PLEDGE OF SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA CITED

LD291337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Managua, 25 July, TASS--Imperialism, which tried to isolate Cuba from other countries by attacking it with lies and slander, is now seeking to do the same to the Nicaraguan revolution, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, stated at a mass meeting in the city of Granada. He and the members of the Cuban delegation accompanying him, who came to Nicaragua to take part in the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, are now traveling round the country. The Cuban guests have visited the city of Masaya and a number of other population centers where fierce fighting took place between Nicaraguan patriots and the former dictator Somoza's punitive forces. F. Castro expressed the conviction that the Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard--the Sandinist National Liberation Front--will make successful headway along the path of developing the revolution and will ultimately achieve a considerable improvement in living standards. Stressing that the Nicaraguan people, who are building a new life, can firmly count on Cuba's fraternal assistance, the speaker indicated that as many Cuban physicians and teachers as the Nicaraguan people need will go to Nicaragua.

NICARAGUAN LEADERS THANK SOVIET LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

LD291341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was with profound satisfaction that we received your message of 18 July this year expressing on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly Soviet people cordial congratulations and warm greetings on the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of our Sandinist people's revolution, as a result of which, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, we overthrew the bloody dictatorship supported by expansionist imperialism and local reaction and thereby gained complete freedom and true independence.

With revolutionary enthusiasm, we are now directing our efforts toward fulfilling the gigantic task of restoring the motherland and are doing everything possible to implement the extremely important transformations that are necessary for the Nicaraguan people's good and will enable us to defend and guarantee our revolution's gains.

We note the the Soviet Union's readiness to develop multifaceted friendly ties with Nicaragua on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for independence and non-interference in internal affairs. We thank you for your expression of sympathy and solidarity, which we have conveyed to our people, and we take this opportunity to assure you of our friendly feelings.

[Signed] Maj Bayarde Arce Castano, president of the State Council and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Leadership;

On behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction Leading Council:

Daniel Ortega; M. Sergio Ramirez; M. Moises Hassan; Arturo Cruz; R. Rafael Cordoba.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

SOVIET DELEGATION HOLDS FRIENDLY TALK IN MANAGUA

LD291203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Managua, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Managua to take part in the celebrations on the first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, met with Tomas Borge, Bayardo Arce, Henry Ruiz and Luis Carrion, members of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

'U.S.-INSPIRED' BOLIVIAN COUP FOLLOWING 'CHILEAN MODEL'

LD291151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS political observer N. Chigir report: "Following the Chilean Model"]

[Text] The development of events in Bolivia since the coup d'etat carried out by the reactionary military with support from fascist-inclined paramilitary organizations is in many respects reminiscent of the tragic situation in Chile following the seizure of power by Pinochet and his clique. Both the Chilean fascists and the Bolivian generals began their rule with terror and very harsh persecution. Banning any political or trade union activity in the country under one of their very first decrees, they mounted mass repression against all democratic and patriotic organizations, gambling on the physical destruction of their leaders and activists. Many hundreds of Bolivians have already died or been arrested. Those killed include Simon Reyes, secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee. Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of the Socialist Party, died from wounds received during an attack on the Bolivian workers center headquarters. According to Spain's EFE news agency, on the first day after the coup alone 700 people, mainly trade union leaders, were thrown into the torture chambers. Following Pinochet's example, the Bolivian military is dispatching many of those arrested to a stadium for further reprisals. As happened and still is happening in Chile, many Bolivians are "vanishing without trace."

The fact that the coup in Bolivia was prepared and carried out on the Chilean model is borne out by many other facts. In particular, the U.S. ruling circles' reaction to the Bolivian events is striking. Official Washington, which tries as far as possible to conceal its ties with dictatorships, hastened to issue a statement claiming that it had no part in the Bolivian military's actions.

Washington's announcement that it is "halting military aid to Bolivia" also looks like an awkward ploy designed to camouflage the true U.S. role in the Bolivian events. After all, this "aid" was received by precisely those circles which carried out the military coup. Incidentally, the United States once verbally refused "aid" to Pinochet too. It is perfectly obvious that the champions of the vaunted U.S. democracy were frightened by the democratization process which had begun in Bolivia. They were quite unable to come to terms with the fact that, as a result of the recent elections, liberal and democratic forces could have come to power in Bolivia. To prevent this development of events, the United States used its close ties with the Bolivian military and inspired the latest coup d'etat in this Latin American country.

The events in Bolivia have shown again that certain U.S. circles, while verbally acting as champions of "human rights" and "democratic processes" in Latin America, in fact steer a course toward supporting reactionary regimes and military dictatorships, seeing them as a reliable bulwark for ruling the continent.

KUZNETSOV REPORT ON DRAFT LAW ON POWERS OF HIGHER LEVEL SOVIETS

WA291348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by V. V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The USSR Draft Law 'Basic Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and the Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Oblasts and Autonomous Okrugs'"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies!

The results of yesterday's CPSU Central Committee Plenum are at the center of the attention of the Soviet people and the entire world public.

The communists and all Soviet people apprehend the striking report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the decree adopted by the plenum on this report on the convening of the next, 26th, CPSU Congress with tremendous enthusiasm.

Our party's collective mind and its mighty creative will are manifested with the greatest plenitude in congress decisions. There is no doubt that this will also be the case with the upcoming party congress, which will determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle at the new stage of communist building.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed, loyalty to the Leninist course determined by our party's 24th and 25th congresses has been verified by practice. This course has borne positive results in the sphere of both domestic and foreign policy. It is providing for the correct solution of the most complex and large-scale problems raised by practice.

The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly demonstrate again and again the cohesion of the party ranks and the unshakable unity of our party and people. It will be a powerful lever of an upsurge in the political and labor activeness of the communists and nonparty people and an inspiring incentive for the further development of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and a worthy greeting of the upcoming highest forum of communists.

In preparing for the congress Soviet people will sum up the results of the work done since the 25th party congress. A big step forward has been taken in the further development of the socialist economy, the creation of the material-technical base of communism, a rise in the people's living standard and the strengthening of the country's defense might as a result of the selfless and enterprising labor of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia under the Communist Party's leadership.

The Soviet people are directing their efforts toward the comprehensive development of social production and its increased efficiency, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and toward insuring an unswerving

growth in labor productivity and the utmost improvement in work quality at all levels of the economy.

Abiding by Lenin's principles in the sphere of foreign policy, the Soviet Union is struggling persistently and consistently together with the fraternal socialist countries for an easing of international tension and for lasting peace. The declaration and statement recently adopted at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee represented an important step in this direction.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries with respect to the preservation of peace invariably meet with understanding and support on the part of our planet's peace-loving forces.

Yesterday's Central Committee Plenum on the report of Comrade A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, adopted the decree "The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union." It made an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the foreign political situation and outlined constructive, concrete measures aimed at consolidating world peace. The plenum's confirmation of the policy of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses aimed at the utmost strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the socialist states, support for the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, peaceful coexistence, the curbing of the arms race, the preservation and development of international relaxation and mutually profitable cooperation is of tremendous fundamental significance in the present situation, when the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have intensified the danger of war.

Soviet people have been living under peaceful conditions for 35 years now. Today it is exactly 35 years since the Victory Parade, when the black banners bearing the Nazi Swastika were tossed at the foot of the Lenin Mausoleum by Soviet soldiers, who had liberated mankind from fascism in the name of the freedom of the peoples and in the name of peace on Earth.

This peace is the greatest achievement. It is primarily the result of the persistent purposeful work of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by that true Leninist and outstanding present-day party figure and statesman--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Exactly 35 years ago Leonid Il'ich was marching in the ranks of the victors in Red Square under the Leninist banner of peace and progress. He is bearing it with dignity and on high today also.

Comrade Brezhnev's strenuous labor in directing communist building and foreign policy activity and his constant concern to preserve and strengthen peace are valued highly by Soviet people and all progressive mankind. They are expressing profound respect for and gratitude to Leonid Il'ich, who is dear to us all.

Comrade Deputies! A tremendous amount of work has been done since the 25th party congress in the sphere of state building, the development of socialist

democracy and the extensive enlistment of the working people in managing the affairs of society and the state.

The nationwide discussion and adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the basic law of the world's first state of all the people--was a truly historic event. The new constitution is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism which develops and concretely embodies Lenin's ideas on the power of the people. It is exerting a fruitful influence on all aspects of social development and the further extension and intensification of socialist democracy.

The truly popular nature of our state is most fully embodied by the soviets of people's deputies, which constitute the political foundation of the USSR.

Born 75 years ago in the course of the first Russian revolution, the soviets, developing in the process of socialist building, are today actively serving the cause of communist creation. The soviets' work is always conspicuous to the people's masses. It is inseparable from the initiative of the working people and from their daily direct participation in the management of state affairs.

As V. I. Lenin observed, under socialism "the mass of the population is elevated to independent participation not only in voting and in elections but also in daily administration for the first time in the history of civilized societies."

The soviets personify the unity of the Soviet people and their cohesion around the Communist Party. The people's indivisible support for and approval of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were convincingly demonstrated in the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and the local soviets of people's deputies held following the adoption of the constitution. Soviet people are expressing their trust in party policy in deeds--in shock constructive labor and in the nationwide sweep of socialist competition.

Our party constantly pursues a policy of enhancing the role of the soviets of people's deputies. Party leadership of the soviets is the source of their strength and a most important guarantee of their efficient activity. In accordance with the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee decrees, important measures have been implemented aimed at galvanizing and comprehensively improving the activity of the higher and local representative bodies. This attention on the part of the party to questions of an improvement in the soviets' work reflects its constant concern to develop the socialist power of the people as an important factor of the fulfillment of the far-reaching tasks being accomplished by the society of mature socialism, which is proceeding consistently toward communism.

We have to stress the particular significance for an improvement in the activity of the soviets and all state bodies attached to the election of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His multifaceted activity and works and speeches are making an inestimable contribution to the theory and practice of socialist building and the cause of an enhancement in the role and authority of all our country's elective organs of power.

Comrade Deputies!

The draft Law on the Basic Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and the Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Oblasts and Autonomous Okrugs, which has been submitted for your examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, is an essential part of the measures provided for by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress for the development of socialist statehood.

The Central Committee Report to the congress observed that laws had been enacted in the past on the initiative of the Politburo which broadened the rights and material possibilities of the rural and settlement and rayon and city soviets. Experience has shown that such a step was essential and useful. In consideration of this Comrade L. I. Brezhnev submitted the proposal that laws be passed determining the competence of the kray, oblast and okrug soviets. Leonid Il'ich's proposal was supported unanimously by the delegates to the 25th congress.

There are currently 6 krays, 121 oblasts, 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs within 10 union republics. Their economy is an integral part of the country's unified national economic complex, which serves as a firm foundation of the further rapprochement of all social strata of our society and the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation of all Soviet nations and nationalities.

The kray, oblast and okrug soviets have an important part to play in the system of the organs of state power. They exercise leadership of state, economic and sociocultural building on territory with a large number of industrial, construction, agricultural and other enterprises and make an impressive contribution to the strengthening of the country's economic potential and the increased well-being of Soviet people and their communist upbringing.

Speaking of the need for a further constant increase in the soviets' activity, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev observed this February at a meeting with the electorate of Baumanskiy Okrug that it is primarily a question of the kray and oblast soviets. It is necessary, he emphasized, that these soviets "act as the main force in comprehensive economic and social development on their territory. Their material possibilities should be linked even more closely with enterprises' work results. The soviets' control over plan fulfillment and the unswerving observance of Soviet laws should be appreciably stricter." L. I. Brezhnev's instructions are fully reflected in the draft law submitted for your examination.

This draft is a result of long and thorough preparation, in which republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers, union and republic ministries and departments, local soviet ispolkoms and scientific establishments participated.

The draft law clearly determines the principal directions in which the further improvement of the soviets' activity should proceed.

The chief of these is an intensification of the soviets' role in the development of the economy. As L. I. Brezhnev observed, there are tasks in economic building which no one can accomplish better than the soviets. It is primarily a question of insuring the close interconnection of economic and social development and the correct combination of the sectorial and territorial principles of management of the economy and of organizing the efficient cooperation of the enterprises, establishments and organizations of different departmental jurisdiction located on a given territory. All this constitutes the basic content of the comprehensiveness of economic and social development, responsibility for which the constitution entrusts to the soviets of people's deputies.

Practice shows that in making active use of this constitutional power of theirs the soviets are achieving good results in accomplishing the balanced growth of the economy and insuring fuller use of sectorial and territorial possibilities for achieving high economic results. The work experience of the soviets of Moscow, Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy krais and Leningrad, Sverdlovskaya, Khar'kovskaya, L'vovskaya, Minskaya, Karagandinskaya, Dzhizakskaya and of a number of other oblasts, for example, testifies to this. Such experience deserves to be supported and reflected legislatively.

For this purpose the draft law points out, among other things, that the ministries and departments must insure that the subdepartmental enterprises submit, pertinent to their location, control figures and the basic indicators of draft plans and approved plans to the kray, oblast and okrug soviets of people's deputies. What is intended by this is that the ministries and departments will take account of the soviets' findings in the course of elaboration of the plans and also the outlines of the development and location on their territory of appropriate sectors of the national economy.

For the purpose of increasing the soviets' interest in the development of industrial and agricultural production the draft includes a clause concerning a transfer to kray, oblast and okrug budgets of part of the profits of enterprises and organizations of republic jurisdiction located on the territory of the corresponding soviets. Enterprises and organizations of union jurisdiction will also take part in the formation of the soviets' budgetary revenue. All this is a new step forward in increasing the local power organs' material possibilities. And it will now be necessary to immediately take the necessary steps for the practical realization of this important clause incorporated in the law.

The draft determines the competence of the kray, oblast and okrug soviets in management of their subordinate industrial enterprises and associations. The soviets approve the current and long-term plans and the results of the financial-economic activity of these enterprises and associations, distribute their products produced from local raw material, form local industry development funds and settle many other questions of the work of subordinate enterprises.

The soviets have big possibilities in increasing the production, broadening the assortment and increasing the quality of consumer goods. They are called upon to display greater initiative in the use of local raw material resources and industrial waste to this end and to coordinate the activity of the enterprises and organizations of higher jurisdiction in the production of goods in mass demand and local construction materials.

And when the soviets do display the necessary persistence and embark boldly on accomplishing the urgent tasks of an increase in the production of consumer goods, they achieve positive results. The soviets of the RSFSR's Rostovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Murmanskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts and the local power organs of a number of other union republics, for example, are doing a considerable amount in this field.

The rules of law which it is proposed to incorporate in the new law with respect to these questions are based on a collation of this experience and provide even greater scope for the initiative of the local soviets.

The kray, oblast and okrug soviets have a big part to play in implementation of the party's agrarian policy and in the solution of key problems of the development of agricultural production and an increase in its efficiency. An increase in the production of food products for the population and raw material for industry will largely depend on the skillful management of the sovkhozes, kolkhozes and agrarian-industrial associations.

A number of articles of the bill is devoted to these questions. They point out that the soviets are adopting the necessary measures to reinforce the material-technical base of agricultural production and introduce the achievements of science and progressive experience, approving the plan quotas for state purchases of agricultural products and organizing supervision of the observance of the democratic principles of managing the affairs of the kolkhozes.

While displaying concern for the development of social agricultural production the kray, oblast and okrug soviets are also drawing up and implementing measures aimed at an increase in the production of agricultural products on the enterprises' subsidiary farms and on the private plots of the kolkhoz members and workers and employees.

The soviets are entrusted with exercising state control and supervision in the sphere of the use and conservation of land, water, forests, the interior, atmospheric air and fauna and elaborating and implementing environmental protection measures. These questions have largely been settled in current nature-conservation legislation. They are also reflected in the

draft in question and also in draft laws to be examined during the current session. Galvanization of the soviets' work in this sphere is of exceptional significance. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's past support of the experience of Donetskaya Oblast's soviets in protecting land and putting it into agricultural circulation, for example, is widely known. It is sufficient to say that, thanks to the dissemination of this initiative, the efforts of the soviets and their deputies in the Ukraine alone additionally revealed and incorporated in the plowed area over half a million hectares of land.

As you know, comrades, the activity of the soviets in practice embraces all aspects of the public's daily life. Taking account of this, the draft law stipulates that the soviets will elaborate as part of the plans of the economic and social development of the kray, oblast and okrug consolidated sections on an entire package of measures related to social development. These sections will determine measures to improve the workers' work conditions, raise the public's general educational and cultural level and improve housing-social and medical services and other sociocultural measures.

The Soviet state is consistently implementing the program of housing construction formulated by the Communist Party. Over 423 million square meters of housing have been introduced in the last 4 years alone, which has made it possible to improve the housing conditions of over 40 million people.

A considerable proportion of state housing is run by the local soviets. And, furthermore, the soviets' role in the sphere of housing is increasing even more in connection with the gradual transfer to them of departmental housing and also municipal service facilities. These questions are also reflected in the bill on the kray, oblast and okrug soviets. It is envisaged, among other things, that the soviets will manage housing and municipal services and insure their comprehensive development and also the correct exploitation of apartment houses and organize supervision of the state of departmental housing and the maintenance of cooperative apartment houses and homes owned privately by the citizens.

The soviets are called upon to perform daily work to increase each citizen's responsibility for the preservation of housing and to actively enlist the broad public in this work. Incidentally, this is mentioned in many of the working people's proposals that have been received apropos the draft Fundamentals of Housing Legislation presented for public discussion.

The soviets' right to decide with the consent of the enterprises, establishments and organizations questions of the joint use of the resources allocated them for this purpose, which is recorded in the law, will contribute to an improvement in housing, social and cultural-everyday construction locally.

The kray, oblast and okrug soviets are entrusted with the management of state and cooperative trade, public catering and consumer services. They approve the plans of commodity turnover and consumer services and provide for the development of the enterprises', kolkhozes' and sovkhoses' contractual relations with the trading and public catering organizations.

An important task of the soviets is insuring the intelligent use of labor resources and the strengthening of state and labor discipline. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree "The Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and a Reduction in Personnel Turnover in the Economy" emphasized that concern for labor resources and the elimination of losses of work time is a principal direction of the implementation of our economic policy. The bill devotes considerable attention to the solution of these questions. It points out that the kray, oblast and okrug soviets record and regulate the distribution of labor resources and adopt measures for their rational use, organize supervision of the observance of labor legislation and participate in the elaboration of plans for providing enterprises, associations and organizations with manpower.

A substantial area of the local soviets' work is vocational-technical training and the placement in jobs of young people graduating from high schools. And it must be said that where the soviets pay proper attention to these questions, positive results show up. This was shown, in particular, by the recent examination at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session of Kostromskaya Oblast's soviets' experience in retaining young people in the countryside. Much is being done in this respect by the soviet authorities of Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays and the Moscow, Kirovskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia and a number of other oblasts and republics of the country.

The multifaceted work on educating the working people's masses is an inalienable part of communist building. The tasks in this sphere are clearly determined in the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work." Their successful accomplishment will largely depend on the purposeful work of the soviets. They must use to maximum advantage the palaces of culture, clubs, libraries, halls and stadiums, irrespective of the department to which they belong, for political education, cultural-mass and sports work.

The draft law outlines the wide-ranging powers of the kray, oblast and okrug soviets in leadership of public education, children's upbringing and cultural-educational work.

The party demands that constant attention be paid to questions of strengthening socialist legality and law and order. This was again emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on an improvement in work to maintain law and order and intensify the fight against infringements of the law.

The draft envisages the kray, oblast and okrug soviets insuring observance of the laws and the preservation of state and public order, socialist property and the citizens' rights and lawful interests. It has to be said that we still have very much to do in this sphere. It is primarily a question of a further improvement in and extension of close cooperation and unity of actions in the fight against infringements of the law of all law-enforcement and other state authorities, our entire multimillion-strong community, labor collectives, the family and the school.

Comrades! Permit me to briefly dwell on the provisions of the draft law dealing with the organization of the work and forms and methods of activity of the kray, oblast and okrug soviets.

Their sessions are, as you know, a principal form of the solution of questions relating to the running of the soviets. Last year alone over 760,000 questions were discussed at sessions of all local soviets, and almost half of them were connected with key problems of economic building.

The bill observes that the kray, oblast and okrug soviets are empowered to examine and decide at their sessions all questions within their competence. At the same time the law highlights questions which should be decided exclusively at soviet sessions. These include the approval of current and long-term plans of economic and social development and the budget and reports on their fulfillment, the approval of measures in fulfillment of the constituents' mandates, the examination of deputies' demands and a number of other questions.

The ispolkoms play a big part in organizing the work of the kray, oblast and okrug soviets. They convene sessions, coordinate the activity of the permanent commissions, render the deputies assistance and organize implementation of decisions of the soviets and higher state authorities. The ispolkoms are performing a great deal of work on implementing the constituents' mandates, whose significance was emphasized once again by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during examination of the experience of Belorussia's soviets at the Supreme Soviet Presidium session.

An indispensable condition of the implementation of the principles of socialist democracy is the periodicity of ispolkom reports to the soviets, at meetings of the labor collectives and at the citizens' place of residence, as laid down in the law. This accountability has become a firm part of practice. It is sufficient to say that more than 99 percent of ispolkoms rendered account to the soviets and the public in 1979. All this undoubtedly strengthens the soviets' and electorate's control over the executive authorities and strengthens the ispolkoms' direct relations with the broad working people's masses.

The draft submitted for your examination reflects the increased role of the soviets' permanent commissions. More than 330,000 commissions now operate in all the country's local soviets. Over 1.8 million deputies work on them. The commissions exert a real influence on the state of affairs in many sectors of economic and sociocultural building. Their recommendations must be studied obligatorily by the appropriate state authorities.

The soviets' successful exercise of their powers is insured by the active participation in their work of each deputy. And this activeness is growing continuously. For example, approximately 1.5 million deputies addressed local soviet sessions last year alone. They are performing a great deal of work on the permanent commissions and in the electoral okrugs and labor collectives.

The deputy is always at the heart of the masses. He must know of people's concerns, needs and requirements and take their demands into account. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, the working person judges Soviet power by the deputies' high-mindedness and exactingness and their concern for people.

The draft law consistently realizes the democratic principles of the soviets' activity. It is constructed on the basis of the collective, free and businesslike discussion and solution of questions, publicity and the extensive enlistment of the citizens in administering the state.

Relying on these principles, the kray, oblast and okrug soviets guide the lower soviets on their territory. They direct their work on implementing laws and fulfilling plans of economic and social development, study, collate and disseminate positive experience and insure an improvement in the forms and methods of the soviets' activity.

Thus the draft law submitted for the Supreme Soviet's examination resolves in a package the principal questions of the activity of the organs of power of the kray, oblast and okrug level. Until recently these soviets' powers were defined in approximately 300 union legislative enactments. Adoption of the law on the kray, oblast and okrug soviets will be an appreciable step toward completion of the work on the legislative regulation of the powers of all local organs of power.

Comrade Deputies!

Upon ratification of the new law the attention of the soviet authorities will naturally be concentrated on its implementation.

For this purpose it is essential to bring republic legislation into line with the law. The republics with kray and oblast divisions will have to adopt laws on the kray and oblast soviets. Republic laws on each autonomous oblast should be adopted upon representation of the soviets of the autonomous oblasts. In the RSFSR it will be necessary to also elaborate and ratify a law on autonomous okrugs.

In addition, it will probably be necessary to issue essential government decrees and a number of departmental instructions and to bring legislative instruments of the organs of administration into line with the law.

And, finally, the most important task--securing a constant rise in the level of the soviets' practical work in order to insure the unswerving fulfillment of all provisions of the law without exception. This will require new efforts on the part of the leaders of the ispolkoms and permanent commissions, the deputies, staff workers and the populous soviet aktiv.

It is particularly important to recall here Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's indication that the present composition of the soviets is invested with a great responsibility--that of being an active vector of party policy in the period of preparations for the 26th congress and, subsequently, in the period of implementation of its decisions.

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Permit me in conclusion, comrade deputies, to express the conviction that the USSR Supreme Soviet will approve the draft law on the basic powers of the kray, oblast and okrug soviets of people's deputies. The adoption and implementation of this law will undoubtedly be a major contribution to the realization of the Communist Party's political line, which is aimed at the further strengthening of the socialist state of all the people, the extension of Soviet democracy and the mobilization of all the forces of our people for successful advance toward new boundaries in communist building. (prolonged applause)

azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum Held

LD241007 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum was held 11 July.

The plenum examined the question of the convening of the next Azerbaijan CP congress, the 30th. A report on this question was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the matter examined which has been published.

The plenum also approved the resolution of the republic party aktiv meeting of 11 July 1980 "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Implementing its Decisions and the Instructions Given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in Giving a Worthy Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress."

The plenum relieved Comrades A.U. Konstantinov and V.S. Krasilnikov of their duties as members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with their departure for permanent work outside the republic.

The plenum promoted Comrades G.A. Gasanov, A.M. Zamanov and Z.M. Yusif-Zade from candidate membership to membership of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade Z.M. Yusif-Zade candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

With this the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

ARMENIAN CP Central Committee Plenum Held

LD241009 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenian CP Central Committee plenum was held 8 July 1980.

The plenum heard a report by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, on the convening of the next Armenian CP congress, the 27th.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on this question which is published in today's press.

With this the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS 6-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD300911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held on 23 July to examine the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget in the first 6 months of 1980.

A further development of the country's economy and improvement in the people's prosperity were ensured in the first 6 months of 1980 as a result of the implementation of measures to put into operation the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions as well as the socialist competition launched to mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

This increase in industrial production in the first 6 months of 1980 totaled 4.2 percent as against 3.5 percent in the corresponding period last year. The plan for industrial output sales was fulfilled.

The material and technical base of agriculture continued to strengthen. Despite the late spring, spring field work was carried out in a short space of time and the sowing plan was fulfilled. The tending of plantations, haymaking and fodder procurement are under way everywhere, and the harvesting of grain crops is under way in the country's southern regions.

The program for improving the people's material and cultural living standards is being fulfilled. In the first 6 months of 1980 the average of worker and employee wage increased 3.6 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979 and kolkhoz members' work payment increased 4 percent, retail trade turnover increased 4.7 percent and the volume of consumer services sales to the population rose 7.8 percent, including a 9.3-percent increase in rural localities. Some 28 million square meters of housing, or 560,000 well-appointed new apartments, were commissioned out of state capital investments and the resources of housing construction cooperatives, and many schools, vocational and technical schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and other cultural and consumer projects were constructed.

At the same time the session noted that some production associations and enterprises did not fulfill targets for output production and sale, labor productivity growth, prime cost reduction or accumulation. The plan was not fulfilled for the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, sulfuric acid, freightcars, commercial timber, paper, cement and certain other types of output. Rail transport continued to work unsatisfactorily.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministers and leaders of departments and union republic councils of ministers, guided by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decision and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, to analyze thoroughly the results of economic activity by the associations, enterprises, constructions sites and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first 6 months of the current year and to elaborate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in the fulfillment of plan targets, counterplans and socialist pledges adopted by enterprise and organization collectives, in order to ensure a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress and stable work by the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, special attention was drawn to increasing social production efficiency and improving work quality, eliminating bottlenecks in the development of certain sectors of the national economy, reducing the volume of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment, fulfilling plans for commissioning production capacities and fixed capital, seeking additional potential for increasing output, particularly consumer goods production, and ensuring the strictest regime of savings in the expenditure and utilization of material resources.

The session noted the need to ensure timely preparation of enterprises and organizations for work in the 1980-1981 fall-winter period.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Goskomsel-Khoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are instructed to focus efforts and material resources on harvesting crops fulfilling plans for the procurement of agricultural products and ensuring the full supply of high quality agricultural crop seed for planting next year to every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and also to examine and resolve all questions associated with the successful conduct of the coming wintering of livestock.

The session was addressed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, RESOURCES

LD292246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, 29 July, TASS--In the coming 10 years, virtually all production increases in the USSR should be secured by increasing labor productivity, said Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Issues (Goskomtrud) to a TASS correspondent.

He noted that in the USSR a high level of involvement by the population in social economy has been reached. At present this index exceeds 94 percent of able-bodied people. At the same time Kostin noted, the increment of the able-bodied population is falling. During the period 1981-90 it will not rise above 4 percent compared with 18 percent during the past 10 years. Expressed in absolute figures, this will constitute 3.3 million people, whereas in the current five year plan (1976-80) the increase constituted 11.2 million people. The limited inflow of labor resources is explained by several causes, Kostin said. One of them is the fall in the birth rate as a result of distant consequences of World War II. One must also take into account the involvement of young people in studies in connection with the realization of general secondary education in the USSR.

The deputy chairman of the state committee said that now there are 2 million work places vacant in the country's national economy for new enterprises only 750-800 thousand people are required each year. The fast rates of development of industry and also exploitation of new regions of Siberia and the Far East may increase there requirements up to 1 million people. Under such conditions, increase of labor productivity remains the basic means of production increase. During the past 5 years, Kostin said, 85-90 percent of national income increment were received in this manner.

It is true, Kostin said, that in the beginning of the nineties the situation concerning labor resources will improve. The working population will begin to expand thanks to the generations of the seventies, when the birth rate curve again began to rise. However, even now certain possibilities are being implemented which are capable of liquidating the deficit in labor resources. Limiting manual and unqualified labor, modernization and automation of production represent some of the means.

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AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

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RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 JULY

LD300300 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In the Ukraine over 3 million hectares of grain has been cut. Winter crops are being harvested in the majority of rayons of Chuvashskaya. In Buryatskaya, the mass laying-in of fodder has begun in complicated conditions. (0200 GMT)

The harvesting of winter crops has been basically completed on over 700,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in Estonia. Twelve union republics are now engaged. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the State Committee of Production Equipment for Agriculture, noted that farms have been better prepared for the harvest this year--91 percent of combine-harvesters and 82 percent of harvesters have been made ready. However, overhauling of machinery which has still not been prepared is giving concern. Over 60,000 combine-harvesters are still to be overhauled, as well as 77,000 harvesters and many other machines. Some 19,000 K-700 tractors have not been made ready. The absence of spare parts is again holding up repair work. Special concern is being caused by the unsatisfactory work by certain enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry which are holding up supplies of fanbelts for combine harvesters. (1100 GMT)

Collective and state farms in Kazakhstan have harvested grain from 2.5 million hectares--a tenth of the area under grain crops. According to the data of the republic Central Statistics Administration, over the past week machines cut and threshed barley and wheat from more than 800,000 hectares. Gathering in of grain crops in Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts is nearing completion. (1200 GMT)

Despite a cold spring the RSFSR's farmers fulfilled the spring sowing plan successfully. This year's harvesting area to winter and early spring crops exceeded 120 million hectares. (1300 GMT)

In southern Uzbekistan, farmers pledge to produce 1.3 million tons of grain. (1600 GMT)

KOMMUNIST CARRIES GORBACHOV REPORT ON GROWTH IN OUTPUT

LD291322 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--The present-day policy of the CPSU in the field of agriculture "has opened broad prospects for the creative activity by the workers of the countryside, it contributes to ensuring a further rise in the living standards of the entire Soviet people," alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev writes in his article in the KOMMUNIST journal, a publication of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

"By steadfastly following the outlined course, our party has resolved many problems of a large scale over the year: after the March (1965) plenary meeting of the Central Committee. This period is notable for far-reaching transformations, which have embraced all fields of life in the country-side--production, social and cultural ones", the author points out.

"Agriculture has traversed a long path of development, has become even more productive, better supplied with funds and electricity. It has now risen to a qualitatively new level. The character of agricultural production has changed, and its material and technical potential has by far grown."

"Agricultural output grows along with the increase in spendings on the development of agriculture. Over the years of the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the average annual volume of gross agricultural output has grown fifty per cent as compared with the Seventh Five Year Plan period. In the first place a considerable increase in grain production has been achieved. While in the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1961-1965) the country received on an average 130 million tons of grain a year. This figure has grown by 79 million tons in the Tenth Five Year plan period.

"An essential increase has been achieved in the output of cotton and other agricultural produce. Positive processes are taking place in the development of stock-rearing. The average annual production of meat has increased by 5.5 million tons (60 per cent growth), milk--by 28.4 million tons (40 per cent), eggs--by 33,000 million (120 per cent). Life has shown that our agriculture is becoming more stable. It can now overcome the whims of nature with less expenses. This is an indisputable indicator of the might of socialist agriculture," Mikhail Gorbachev goes on to write.

The most important result of the work done by the party is that the growth of agricultural production has made it possible to increase the level of food consumption. From 1965 to 1979, consumption has grown in per capita count as follows: meat--41 per cent, milk--27, eggs--88, fruit and berries--36 per cent, vegetables and gourds--32 per cent. Fish consumption has grown 32 per cent...it must be pointed out that the retail prices of the basic foods are stable in this country, which with the steady growth of the pay of the factory and office workers and collective farmers is an important factor in ensuring an increase in the living standards of the working people.

HARVESTING, CROP DEVELOPMENT FOR MID-JUL REVIEWED

Pazhitnev Report

LD291517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "Summer Hours Are Precious"]

[Excerpts] The last 10 days of July began in some places with exhausting heat, in others with cooler weather, storms and rain. But regardless of the weather, work in the country's fields does not stop for a moment. The harvest is moving northward every day. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration statistics, by 21 July grain and pulse crops (not including corn) had been cut over 14.8 million hectares--12 per cent of the sown area--and threshed over 9.2 million hectares.

The mass harvest has been launched in the main granaries of the European part of the country. It is being carried out on farms in 19 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR. In the North Caucasus the harvest is in full swing. The harvest toil has reached the Volga and the Central-Chernozem Region. From dawn to dusk the roar of engines never abates in the Ukraine fields--here grain is being harvested by machine operators of 14 oblasts.

Fodder procurement is under way everywhere. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have laid in 24.9 million tons of hay, 44 million tons of cured hay and more than 3 million tons of grass meal.

Among their diverse tasks, the farmers do not forget the fields where the harvest is still gathering force. The tending of plantations goes on. Alongside potatoes, vegetables and corn, industrial crops require special attention. Because of insufficient temperatures, sugar beet is appreciably behind in its development. In order to prevent a fall in yield, farms have been allocated additional mineral fertilizers. It is important to utilize them skilfully. Rural workers in Belgorodskaya and Volynskaya oblasts are already finishing the second top-dressing of plants. Beet growers in Poltavskaya and Kiyevskaya oblasts have ensured high rates and quality of top-dressing and tending of sowings. But that is how matters stand everywhere. Appreciable laggardness has been permitted on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Voronezhskaya, Tulskaia and Ryazanskaya oblasts.

One of the most important industrial crops is cotton. In the final year of the 5-year plan working people in the cotton growing republics have pledged to produce and sell to the state more than 9.1 million tons. Success largely depends on the organization of the tending of sowings.

Hot weather promotes the multiplication of cotton pests. The struggle is now being waged against them. For treating the sowings, extensive use is being made of ground apparatus and aircraft, and biological agents are being applied.

This year more than two-thirds of the harvest is to be gathered in by machine. The development of the cotton plants is 8-10 days ahead of usual: Early sowings have already produced 4-5 bolls. That means we must be prepared for an early harvest, but in a number of oblasts up to one-third of cotton harvesting machines have not been repaired.

In recent years considerable laggardness has been permitted to occur with respect to plans for the production and procurement of sunflower seed. Rural workers are striving to make good their deed to the state. Much has been done this year. The crop is being cultivated by industrial techniques on 600,000 hectares. Cultivation has been carried out more rapidly and better than in past years. The main thing now is to prepare well for the harvest. Special attention must be paid to preparing the drying base and motor transport and vehicles for transporting the oilseed must be refitted in good time.

As is known, the level of output of industrial crops is defined by the end result--the quantity and quality of the product obtained after processing. The value of this result depends not only on the farmers, but on their partners too. Unfortunately processing enterprises do not always make maximum use of the base they have. Take an important industrial crop like flax, for instance. The plants of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, which have capacity for processing 575,000 tons of flax, took only 358,000 tons from the farms out of last year's harvest, underfulfilling forward contracts by more than one-third. This year they have concluded a contract for 526,000 tons of flax, although capacity permits them to take considerably more.

It is necessary to ensure efficient collaboration among those who produce and process industrial crops and to coordinate the working plans of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises of the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry now. Party and economic organs are called upon to do everything to support and disseminate the Yampolskiy Rayon method of cooperation among partners, which has proved its efficiency. Also worthy of attention is the experience of Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts, where during the period of sunflower harvesting the work of the entire available drying base of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, grain reception enterprises and Ministry of the Food Industry plants, irrespective of departmental subordination, was coordinated in a single schedule.

It is the duty of workers in the fields and processing enterprises to do everything to ensure that every hectare of industrial crops produces a higher output.

Bogdanova Report

LD291455 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 3

[Report by agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most parts of the country's European territory the weather was cool and rainy in the second 10-day period of July. It was hot in eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the Lower Volga area and the North Caucasus. In Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krais, in the south of Rostovskaya Oblast, in Kalmytskaya ASSR and Dagestanskaya ASSR, in the south-east of Volgogradskaya Oblast and in the east of Saratovskaya Oblast the maximum temperature was 37-39 degrees (as much as 40 in the south of Kalmytskaya ASSR).

Winter grain crops have ripened in southern parts of the Ukraine and Moldavia, in the North Caucasus and Lower Volga. They have reached the waxy ripeness stage in central and northeast parts of the Ukraine, in the Central-Chernozem Region and in the Lower Volga area. Waxy ripeness in winter wheat is 5-7 days later than average in western parts of the Ukraine and also in Lithuania and Belorussia.

Early spring grain crops have reached the waxy ripeness stage south of a line joining Kishinev, Dnepropetrovsk, Belgorod, Voronezh, Saratov and Orenburg. They have achieved milky ripeness in the southern half of Belorussia, in most of the Central-Chernozem Region, in the southern part of the Central Region, in Orenburgskaya Oblast, Bashkirskaya ASSR and the Lower Volga area; in more northerly parts of the USSR's European territory where early grain crops are cultivated they are earing and flowering. In the Western Ukraine, in Belorussia, Lithuania and the southern part of the Central Region the main phases of spring crop development are occurring later than average.

Heading of panicles has been observed in corn in southern and central parts of Moldavia, the southern Ukraine and the south of Rostovskaya Oblast, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krais; in early sowings the panicles and ears have begun to flower. The plants are 160-180 cm tall; up to 230 cm in parts of Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Buckwheat has flowered almost everywhere and the grains have developed and filled out. Heading of panicles has been noted in millet in the southeast half of the Ukraine, the southern Central-Chernozem Region, the Lower Volga area and the southernmost part of the Urals; in more northerly parts it has reached the stem extension phase. In most parts of the North-West Region, in northern and western parts of the Central Region and in the northern part of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals regions potatoes everywhere have begun to form flower clusters; potatoes have flowered at about the expected time in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts and also in the autonomous republics of the Volga area. In the main sugar beet area the roots continue to develop.

In the industrial sunflower zone the plants are flowering south of a line joining Kishinev, Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad and Orenburg. In the more northerly areas flower clusters are forming. The plants are still behind in terms of development.

Most farming areas of Siberia had cool weather with plenty of rain. Over most of Kazakhstan there was little rain (1-10 mm) or none at all. In West Siberia and northern parts of Kazakhstan early spring grain crops have flowered and late sowings have eared. Wheat, barley and oats sown in mid-May have begun to swell.

The weather remained hot and dry in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan; there was rain in Kirgizia. As of 20 July about the usual number of bolls had formed in most parts of Central Asia, but 1-2 more than last year.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING IN RSFSR

LD292025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] In the fields of the country, the harvesting front spread considerably today. Individual farms in Latvia, Estonia and Belorussia have begun the harvesting of early crops. The Central Statistical Administration has reported that in the RSFSR grain and pulse crops had been out on 13.5 million hectares by the start of the week. This is 18 percent of the area sown. Over the past week the gap between what has been out and reaped has been somewhat reduced. Harvesting has started in the Non-Chernozem Zone in various places simultaneously. Cutting was being carried out today in the Orlovskaya, Tulsckaya, Gorkovskaya and Permskaya oblasts.

The harvest which has begun promises to be a difficult one everywhere in the central part of the RSFSR. There are many fields where the grain crops are ripening unevenly. Rain and winds have flattened grain over considerable areas. However, the harvest in these areas is rapidly picking up in pace. Careful harvesting preparations are having their effect. The readiness of equipment is at a higher level. Apart from this, special attachments have been made for work in any conditions.

Lag in Fodder Procurement

LD291525 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 1

[I. Nivin report: "A Summer Full of Care"]

[Excerpt] The "green harvest" still remains a shock section. Despite the fact that natural and sown grasses from the first cutting are considerably less than last year, stocks of coarse and succulent fodder (excluding hay) exceed last years. In fodder units equivalent 1.4 million tons more fodder had been procured as of 21 July. This is evidence of the high yield of grasses, especially sown grasses, and of wider use of advanced methods--artificial drying of grasses by active ventilation, storage of dehydrated cut greenery in lined trenches and clamps, preparation of cured hay and silage with chemical additives and so on.

Now, in July, it is superfluous to recall that the winter ration on dairy farms may only be considered of value if all types of fodder are included, balanced in terms of protein and carotene. On most farms in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts and the Kalmytskaya Autonomous Republic, livestock specialists have studied this demand and are conducting procurement of coarse and succulent fodder at equally high rates. On farms in Leningradskaya Oblast for example, almost half the required quantity of hay has already been laid in for storage. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Moscow region have procured even more hay--two thirds of the plan--and those in Voronezhskaya Oblast have procured 66 percent of the plan.

But matters are arranged thus by no means everywhere. As a whole in the republic 658,000 tons less hay has been procured than by the beginning of the third 10 days of July last year. But without a sufficient stock of high-quality hay it is difficult to expect a high yield from cows in the winter period of full preservation of calves. As can be seen, this detail has been lost from sight in Ryazanskaya Oblast: The disproportion between procurements of hay, cured hay and grass meal is too great here. The picture is the same in Kaluzhskaya, Smolenskaya and Astakhanskaya oblasts and in the Mariyskaya ASSR.

It is difficult to justify the overall lag in fodder procurement on all kinds of farms in Yaroslavskaya, Ivanovskaya, Vologodskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya and Chuvashskaya autonomous republics, where the summer has reached its height but very little fodder has been stored.

In a matter of days a number of areas will have to begin yet another most important job-- winter sowing. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes intend to allocate 23.8 million hectares to winter crops this year, which is 900,000 hectares more than last year. The task is being complicated by the fact that the fields sown with spring crops will be cleared somewhat later than usual. Moreover less time will remain for preparing seed.

EARLY GRAIN HARVEST RETURN FROM ODESSKAYA OBLAST

LD280147 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 July 1980 Morning Edition publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 1,400-word Odesskaya oblast dispatch on harvest progress by special correspondents A. Ivashchenko and V. Oliyanchuk, under the headline "Guarding Against Losses." The report begins:

"The fields here are cleaner than in Stavropolskiy Kray or the Kuban, less grain is lodged and it is easier to harvest. But the harvest has begun considerably later than usual here. By 20 July early grain and pulse crops had been cut over an area of little more than 200,000 hectares in Odesskaya Oblast, and only 60,000 hectares have been threshed.

"The pace of fieldwork is increasing every day. All rayons in the areas bordering the Black Sea and the Dnestrovsk are already engaged in fieldwork. With the start of threshing of winter wheat, the yield is also increasing: This main crop in the hot steppes gives a higher yield of grain than barley, and the grain quality is high."

HARVESTING OPERATIONS UNDERWAY IN MOST UKRAINIAN OBLASTS

AU291029 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0815 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Summary] "The republic's farmers and stockbreeders are working under the slogans: 'Let Us Finish the 5-Year Period with Dispatch' and 'Let Us Honor the 26th CPSU Congress.' Eighteen oblasts of the Ukraine have already joined in the harvest. According to current data, spring and winter grain crops have been mown on an area exceeding 4,870,000 hectares and windrows have been threshed on an area of nearly 3 million hectares."

Fodder procurement for communal cattle has reached its decisive stage. The plan for hay stacking in the Ukraine as a whole has been fulfilled 48 percent, that for storage of green grass preserve 95 percent, and that for grass meal production 38 percent.

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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S C I E N T I F I C A F F A I R S

U 1

A C T I V I T I E S A B O A R D S O V I E T - V I E T N A M E S E S P A C E F L I G H T C O N T I N U E

S p a c e M a t e r i a l S t u d i e s

LD281120 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

An international crew including Leonid Popov, Valery Ryumin, Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan have been working in near-earth orbit for the fourth day now. After the breakfast and checkup of the on-board systems of the research complex the cosmonauts were continuing preplanned joint work.

In accordance with the programme of space material studies, Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan are continuing the Soviet-Vietnamese Imitator and Halong experiments. The former is designed to determine the temperature profile in the electrical heating chamber of the Kristal plant and the latter is being carried out with the aim of growing in conditions of weightlessness a monocrystal of the semiconductor material gallium phosphide.

The crew of the visiting expedition have carried out the Illuminator experiment for the qualitative evaluation of the changes in the optical properties of the windows of the Salyut-6 station, which functioned for a long time in conditions of outer space. The experiment has been done by means of the Spectr-15 equipment designed and manufactured by Bulgarian specialists. The cosmonauts also carried out research into the characteristics of the atmosphere through spectrometry of solar light and photography of the sun in its different altitudes over the horizon.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports of the cosmonauts, the on-board systems and research equipment of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

M e d i c a l E x p e r i m e n t s , E n v i r o n m e n t a l S t u d i e s

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--The TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: From 8 a.m. to 23 p.m. Moscow time--this is the duration of the work day onboard the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37.

Today's program includes medical-biological and geophysical experiments, filming each other's activities, physical exercises and a TV session.

Immediately following their awakening, the cosmonauts performed a number of medical experiments. Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin measured the body mass on space scales and assessed the condition of individual groups of muscles which handle an insignificant amount of physical effort in the spaceflight. Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan used an instrument called Pneumatest to perform an experiment to study the parameters of breathing and the capacity of the lungs. The cosmonauts are also scheduled to carry out a comprehensive study of the cardiovascular system while performing physical exercises on a cycling ergometer.

A prominent place in today's activities of the international crew is assigned to the study of natural resources of the earth and the study of environment. Using a multi-zone photographic equipment MKF-6M, the cosmonauts photographed sections of the earth's surface indicated by specialists and registered in the on-board log the results of their observations.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan have carried out another set of experiments including Polarization, Terminator and Atmosphere within the framework of studies of the earth's atmosphere. As usual, Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin are helping their friends in the work, carrying out the necessary dynamic operations having to do with orientation and stabilization of the orbital complex.

On board, biological experiments are also being carried out. The cosmonauts maintain the necessary conditions in the installations with plants, registering their development and growth.

The state of health of Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan is good.

The program of joint research activities in the orbit around earth is being implemented successfully.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH TELESCOPES--The development of a new branch in Kazakhstan's science, astrophysics, will be accelerated by new telescopes with mirrors of 1, 1.5 and 2.6 meters diameter. A site has already been selected for them in the north Tyan-Shan mountains, located at an altitude of 2,300 meters above sea level. The first telescope for the astrophysical institute was built by GDR opticians, and the other two will be delivered by the domestic industry. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 23 Jul 80 AU]

PACIFIC OCEAN EXPEDITION--An expedition of Soviet scientists departed today for the Pacific Ocean on the scientific vessel Akademik Shirshov of the Far Eastern Hydrometeorological Institute from Zolotoy Rog Bay in Vladivostok. During the 3-month expedition, Soviet scientists will for the first time conduct complex research on the effects of the ocean's heat efficiency on the atmosphere. The expedition will use the latest apparatus in ocean research for the first time. With the aid of a (?system) of probes, it hopes to obtain a more complete profile of the ocean strata and a better understanding of the ocean structure, which will facilitate a determination of the ocean's heat efficiency. It is believed that such complex research expeditions of even the Kuroshio current will permit scientists to provide a prognosis on fish migration and to pinpoint fishing areas. If the data obtained by the expedition help improve weather forecasting in the Far East, it will be a great achievement for the national economy. In the future, Soviet scientists intend to participate in joint ventures with specialists from the democratic camp. This work is expected to be of great interest to Japanese and American scientists because the data gathered will form a basis for their own research in this field. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Jul 80 SK]